



**URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OF EASTERN NORTH
ENTRANCE OF NABLUS
CITY**

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The concept of the entrance of city

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City entrance



A place where transference from area to another, from village to city, or from city to natural areas



entry is not just a physical location to enter and exit



Usually city entrance is a strong reflection and representative tool that symbolizes the type or life

Emphasis on the identity of city entrance

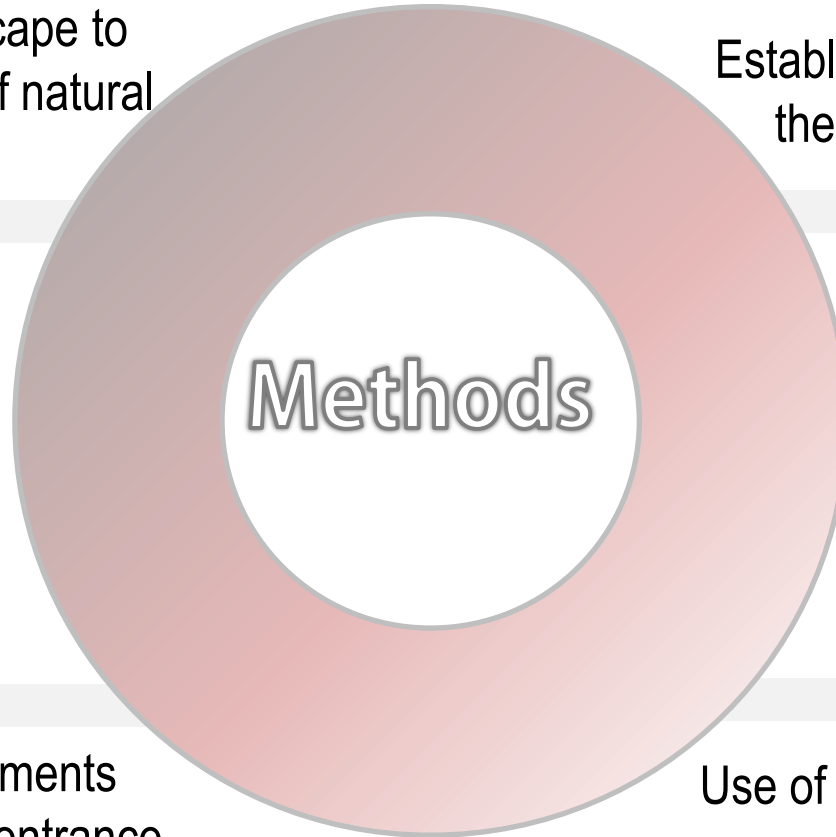
Reinforcement of landscape to one or more elements of natural signs

Establishment of Some of the known activities

Methods

Using the signs and elements which are set up in the entrance

Use of special symbolic forms

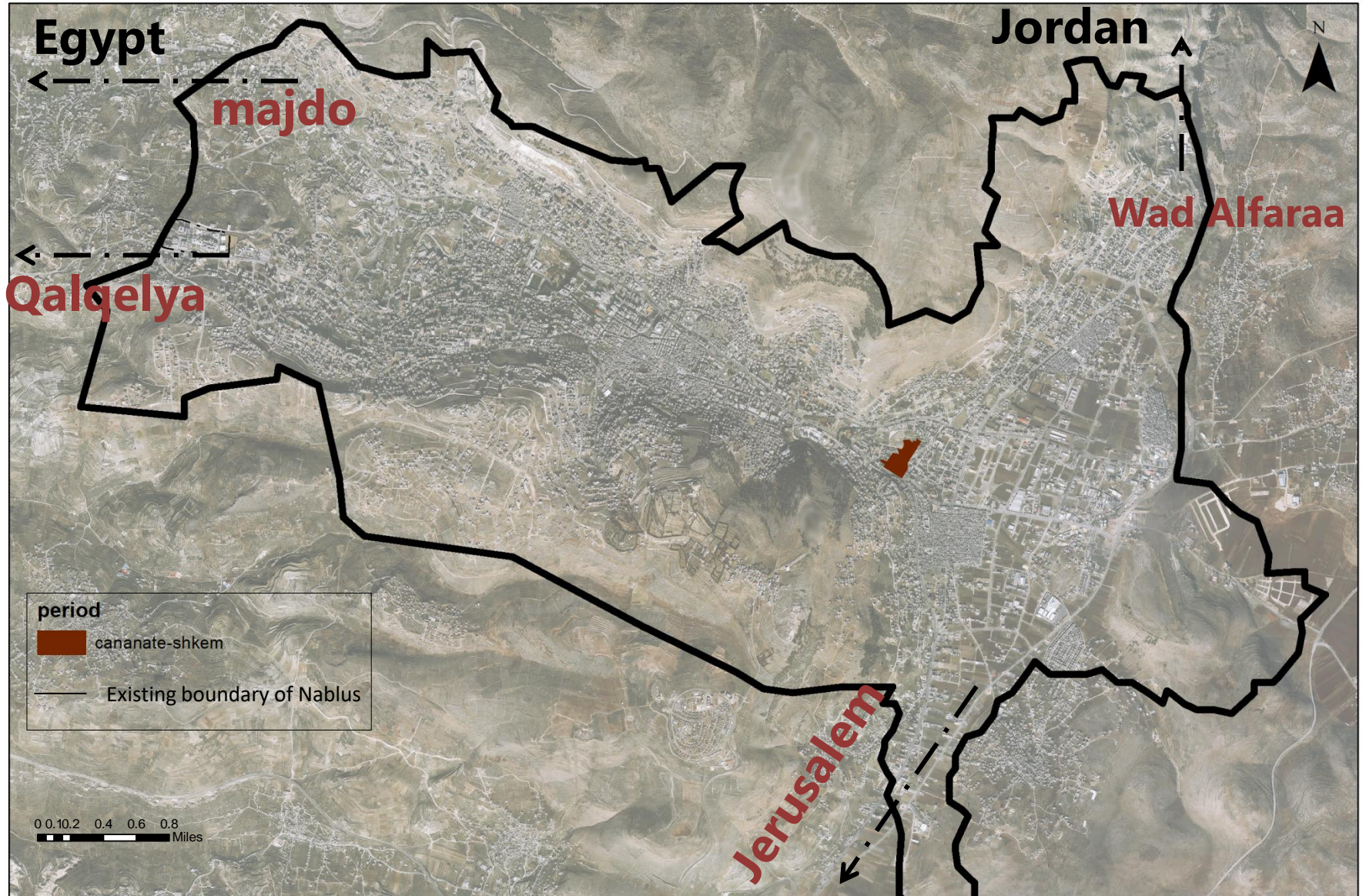


Justifications of site

History of Nablus city and its entrances

- Canaanite period
- Roman period
- British period
- Period up to 1970
- Period up to 1986
- Palestinian authority period

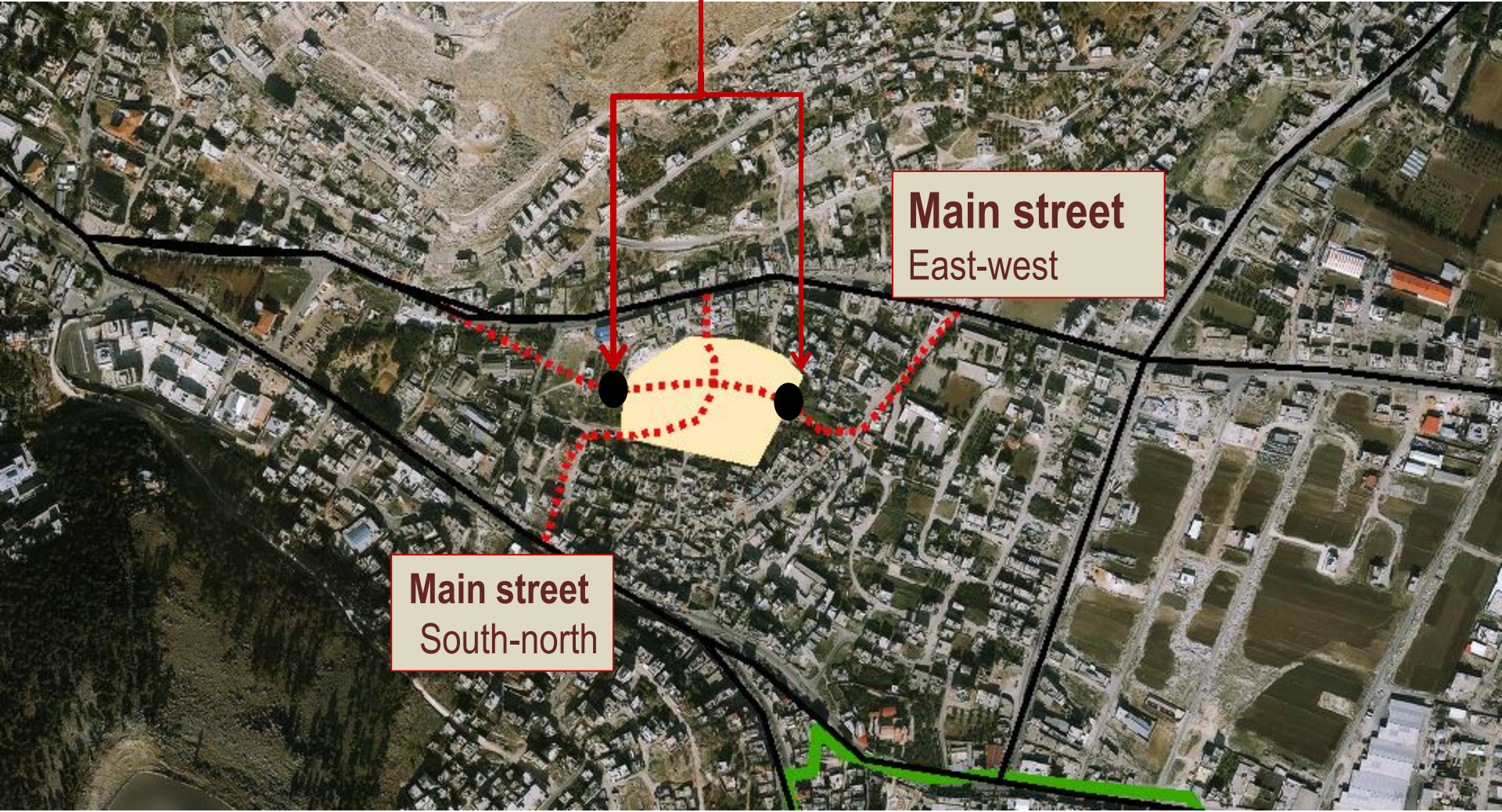
Canaanite period



Entrance of shakeem city

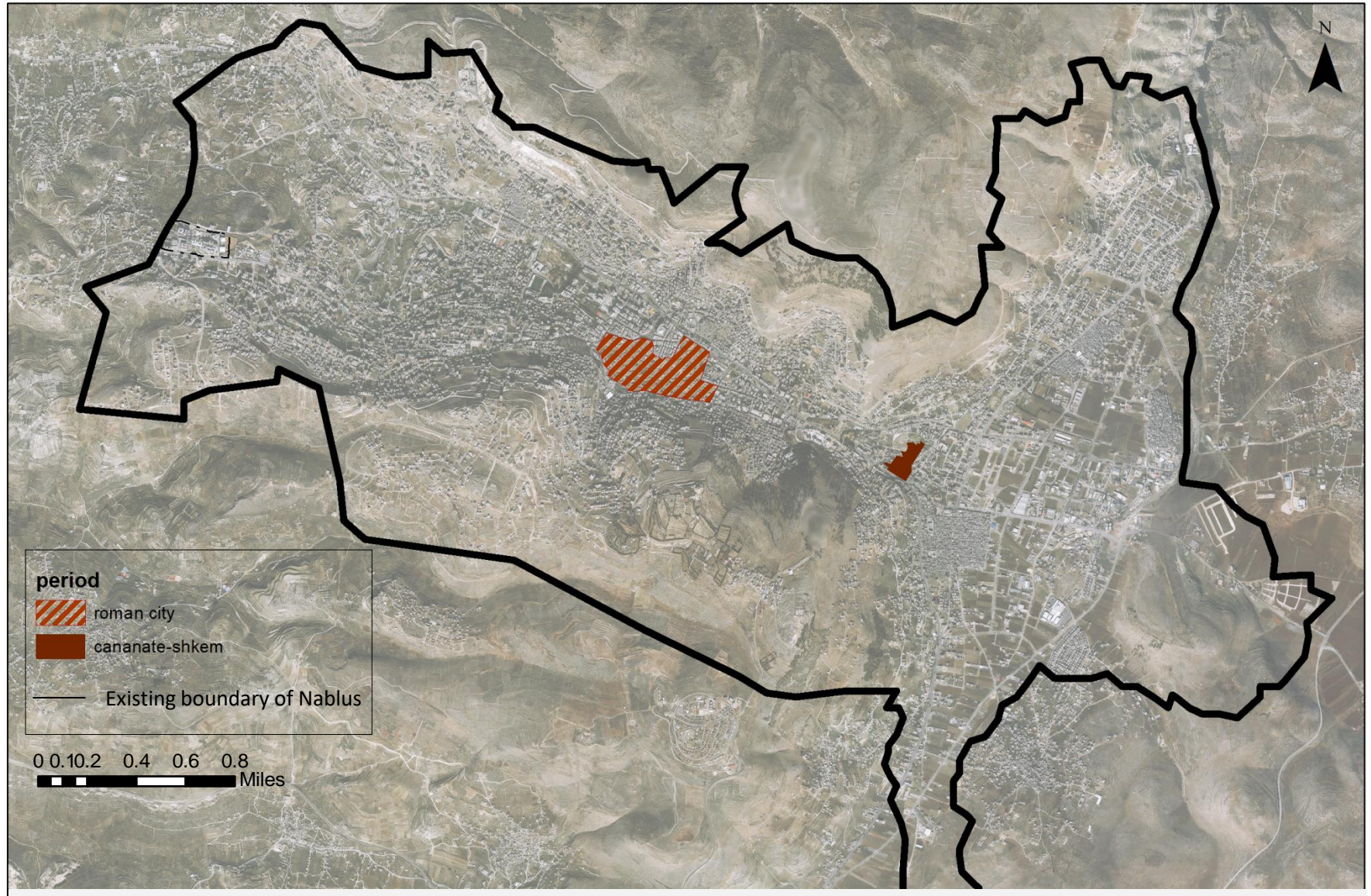
19th century BC.

Main entrances



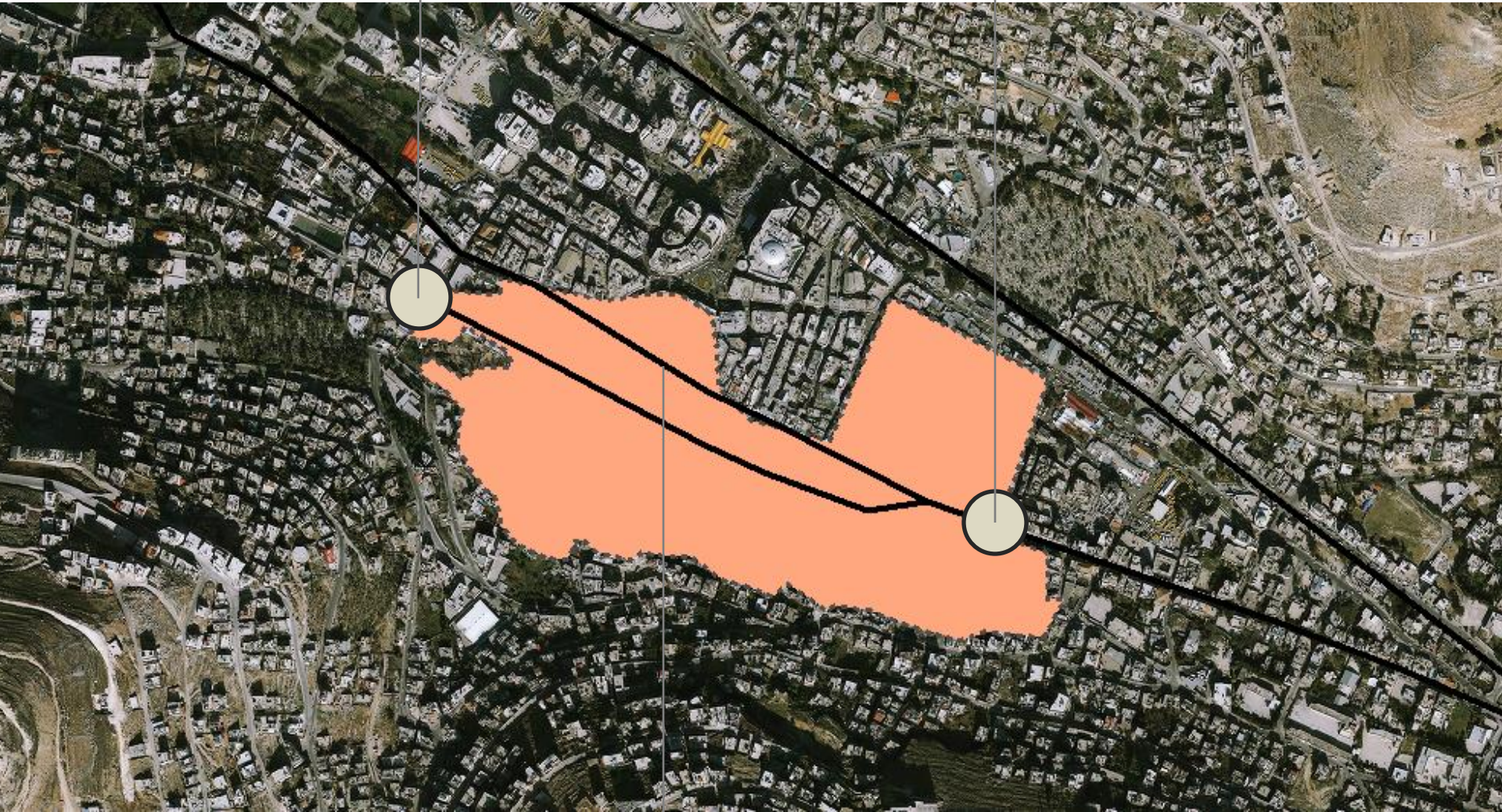
**Main street
East-west**

**Main street
South-north**



The outer limits of the city were identified by the east-west road, which is considered the entrance and exit of the city and south of this road was the city wall

Main gates



Main street

The plan of roman city

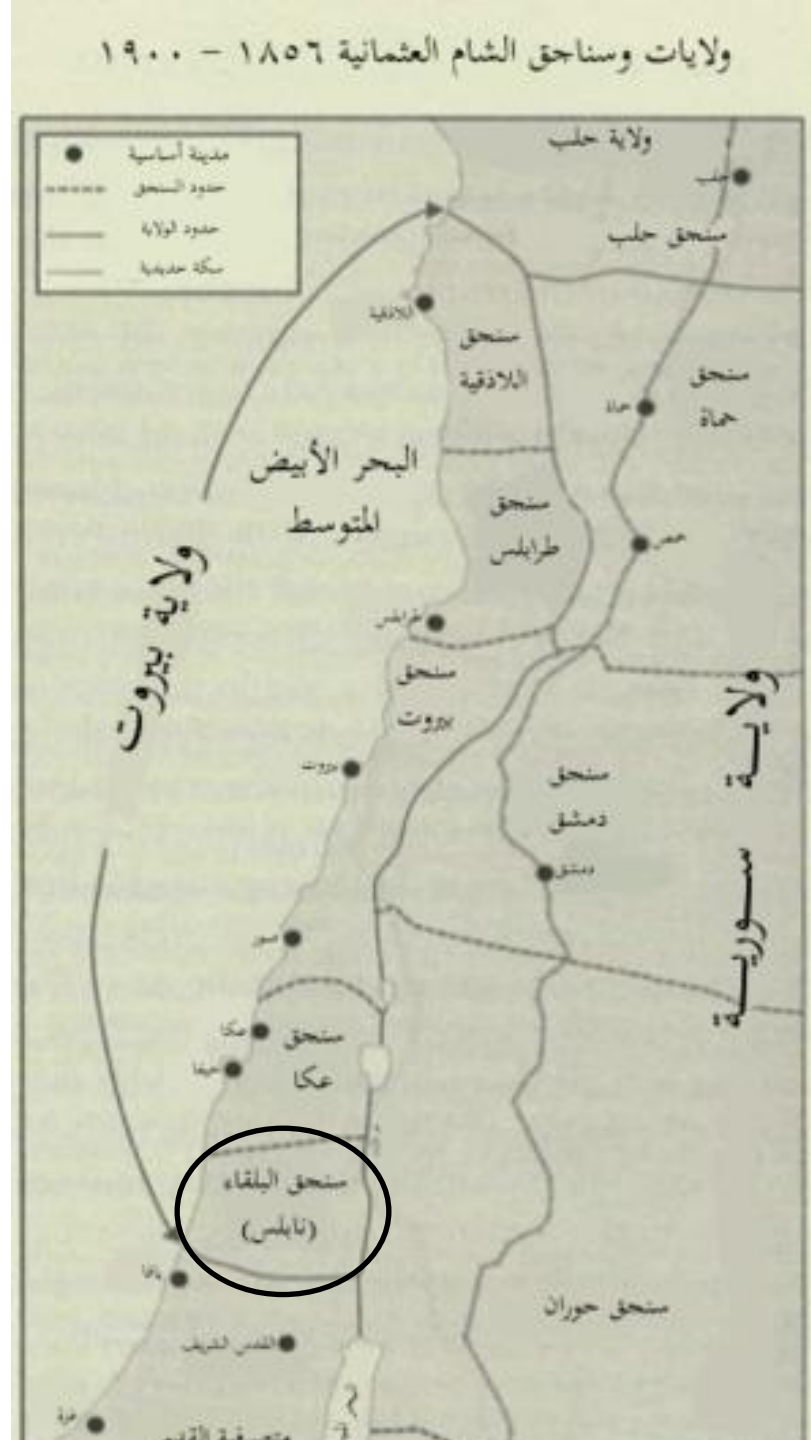


The boundary of city was determined by eastern west road as entrance and exit of the city with wall in the south

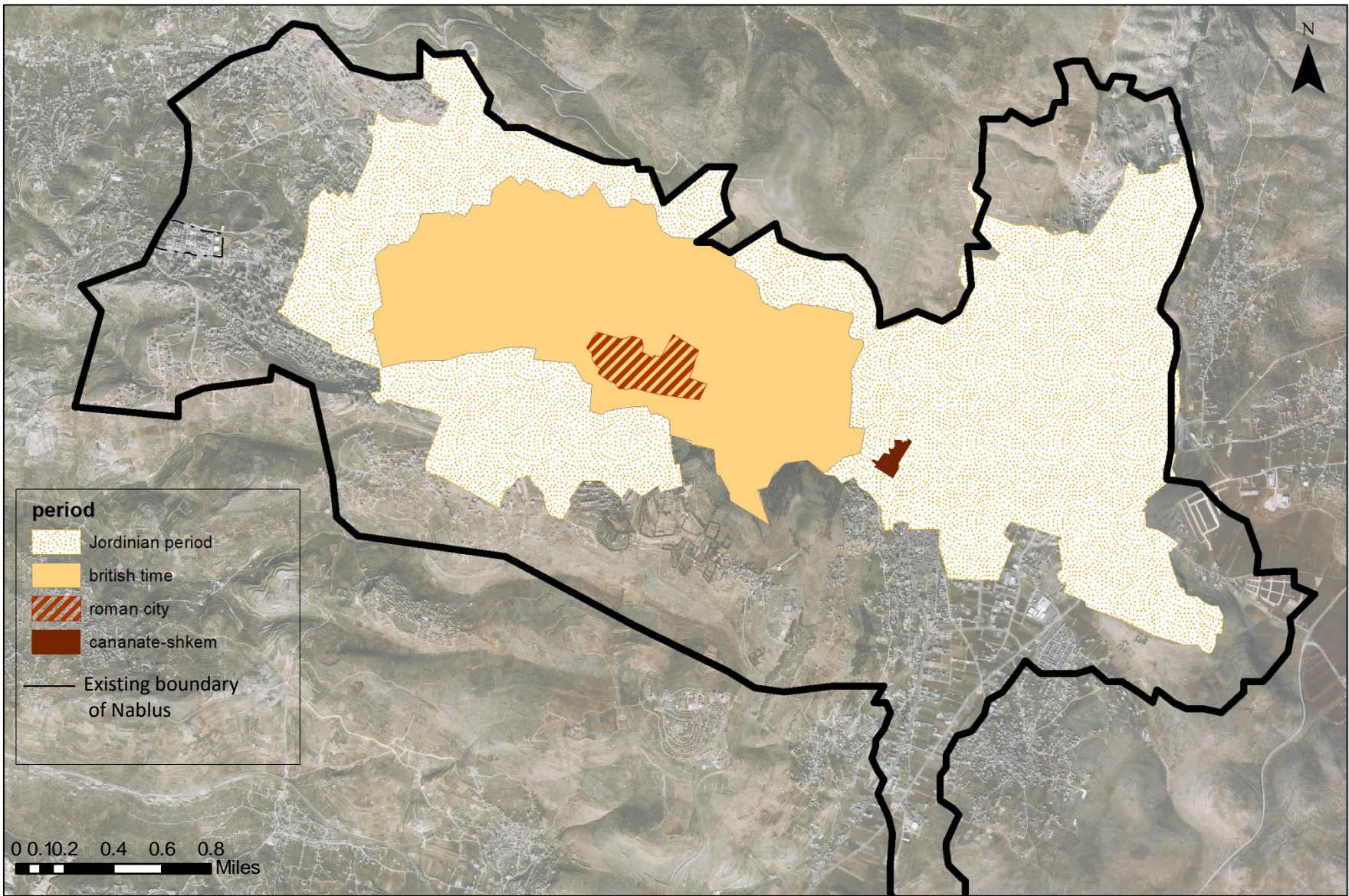


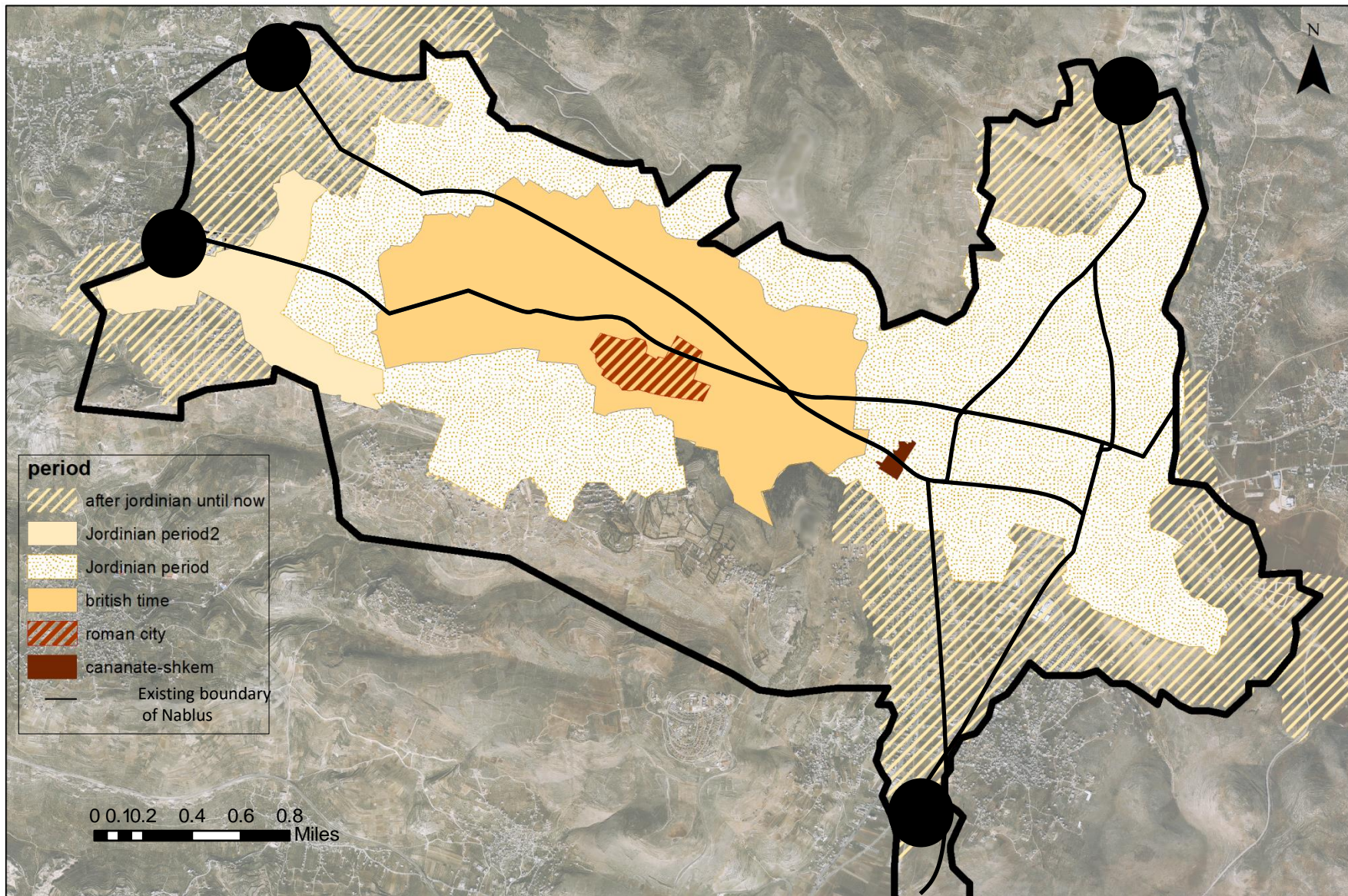
Ottoman period 1856 - 1900

- The Levant was divided into brigades
- Each brigade includes several Sangaks
- Nablus follows Beirut brigade
- The Hijaz railway was established
- The economical importance had increased
- Souq Alkhan is the most important market



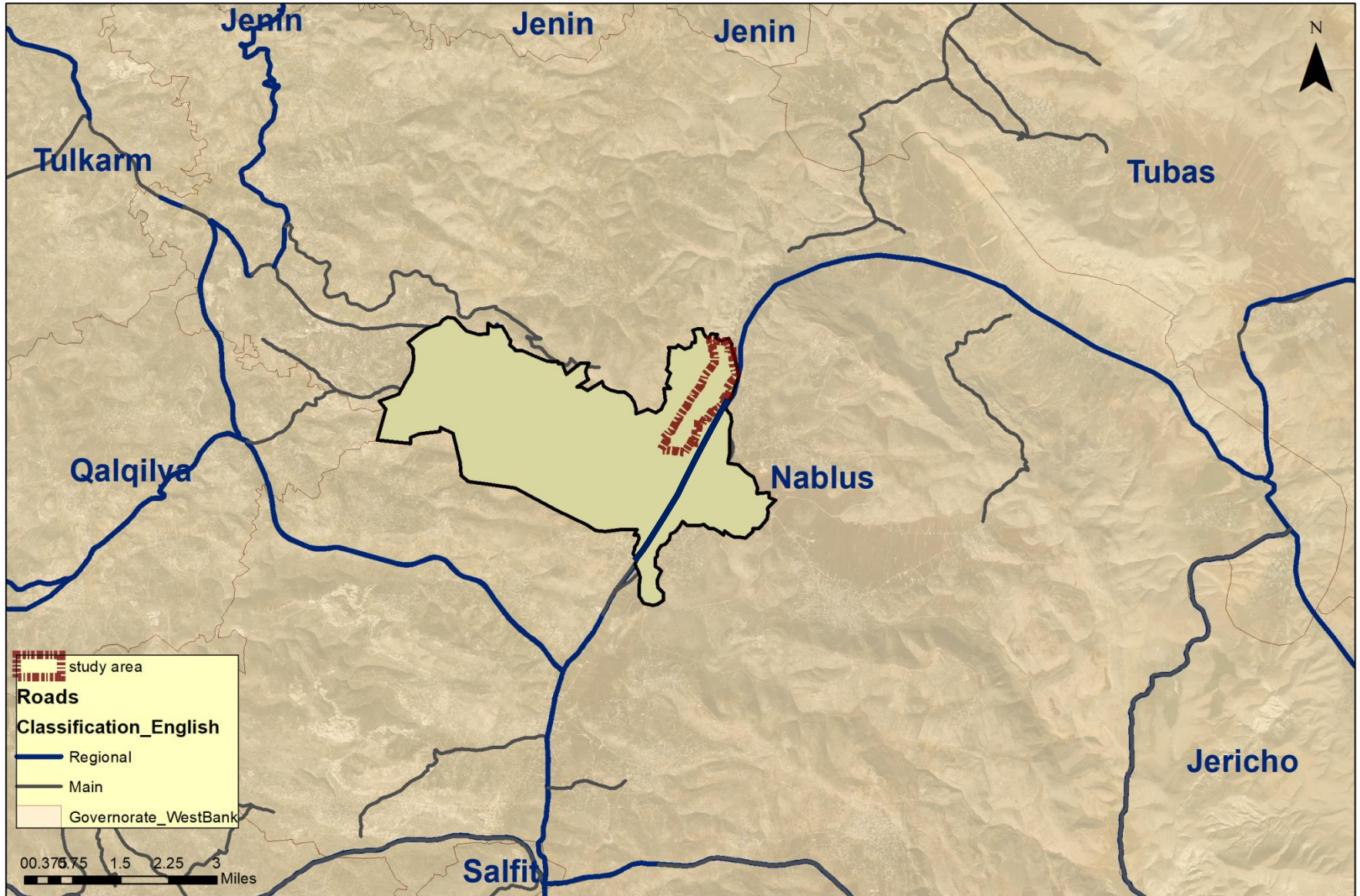








The relation of entrance with other cities

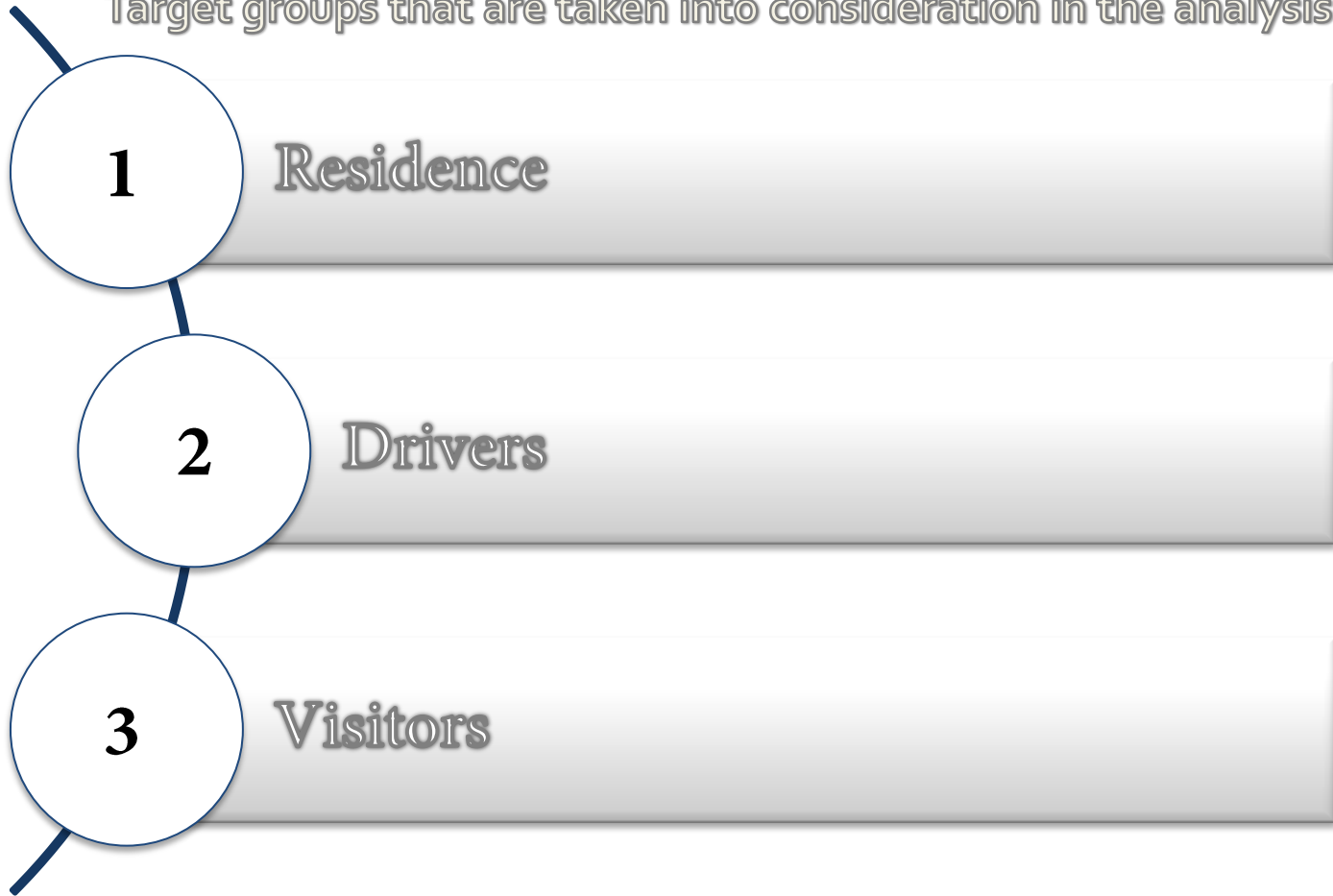


Northern east entrance

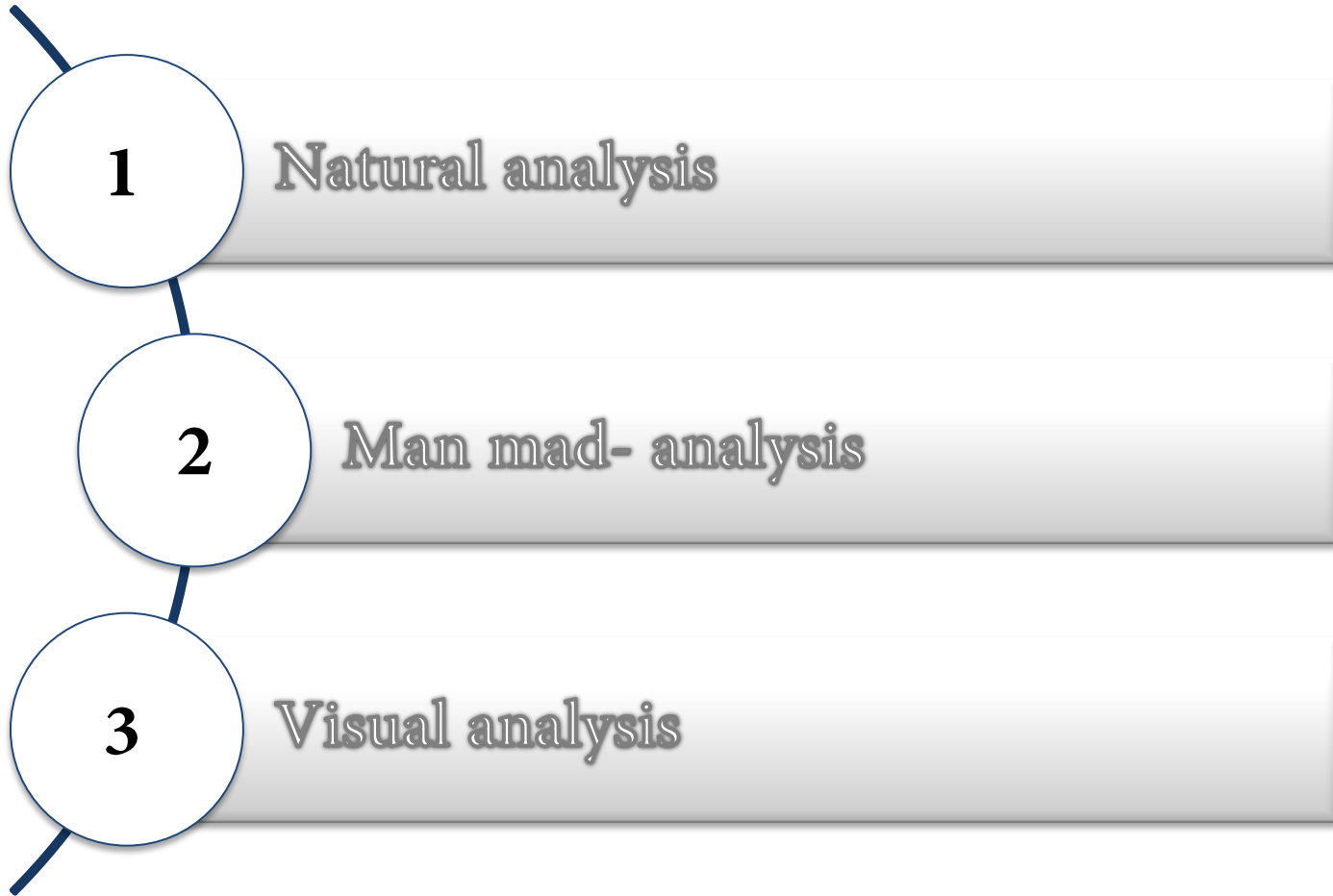
- Main road connect Nablus with other cities
- Historically , Main entrance of the city for trade and economy
- Hard topography make a good challenge to develop the area

Analysis strategy

Target groups that are taken into consideration in the analysis



Analysis strategy



Natural analysis

Ecology

topography

Air
characteristics

Water
characteristics

Man made analysis

Political
condition

Land use

Building
height

Building
use

transportation

Roads

Visual analysis

Color

View

Scale

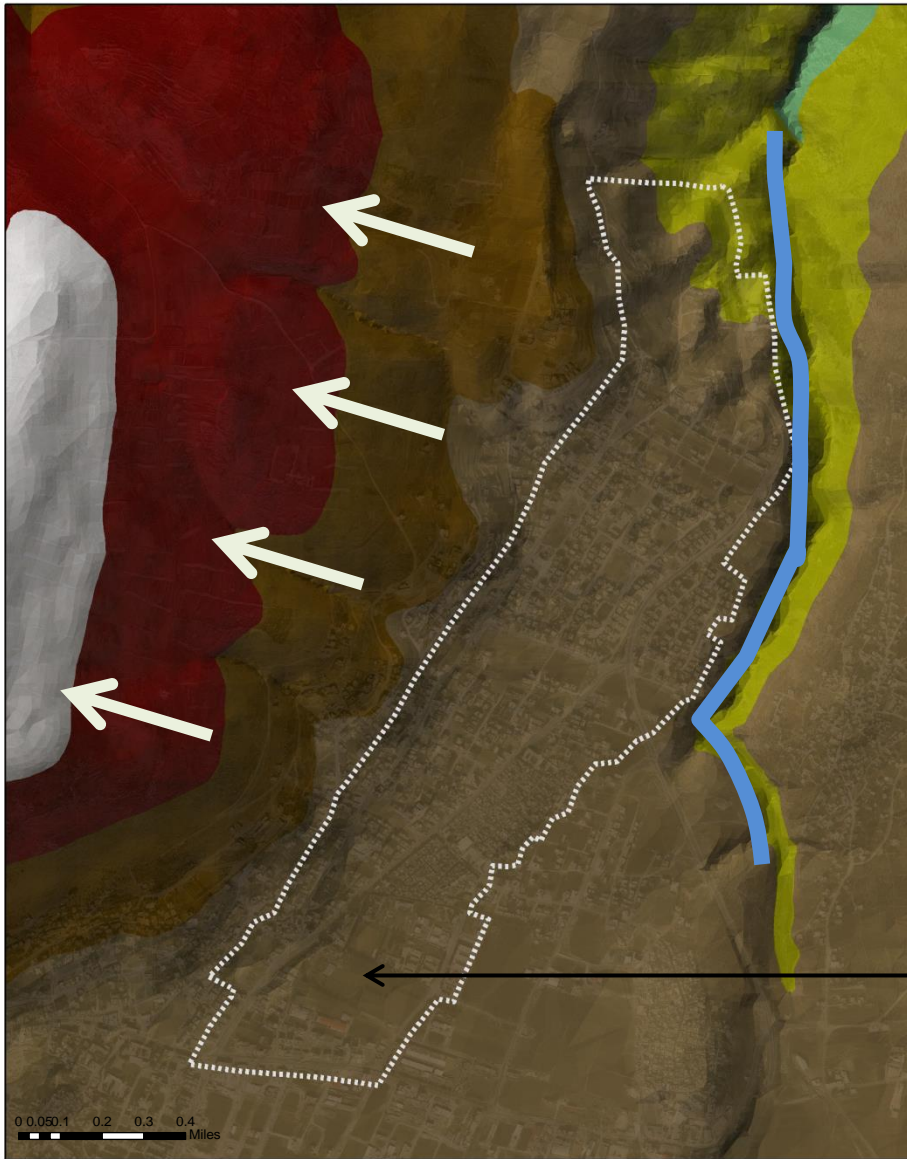
Texture

pollution

landscape

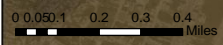
Natural Analysis

Topographic characteristics

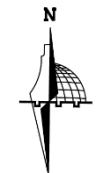


Limit expansion due to
1) hard topography
2) Natural area - valley -

Moderate slope

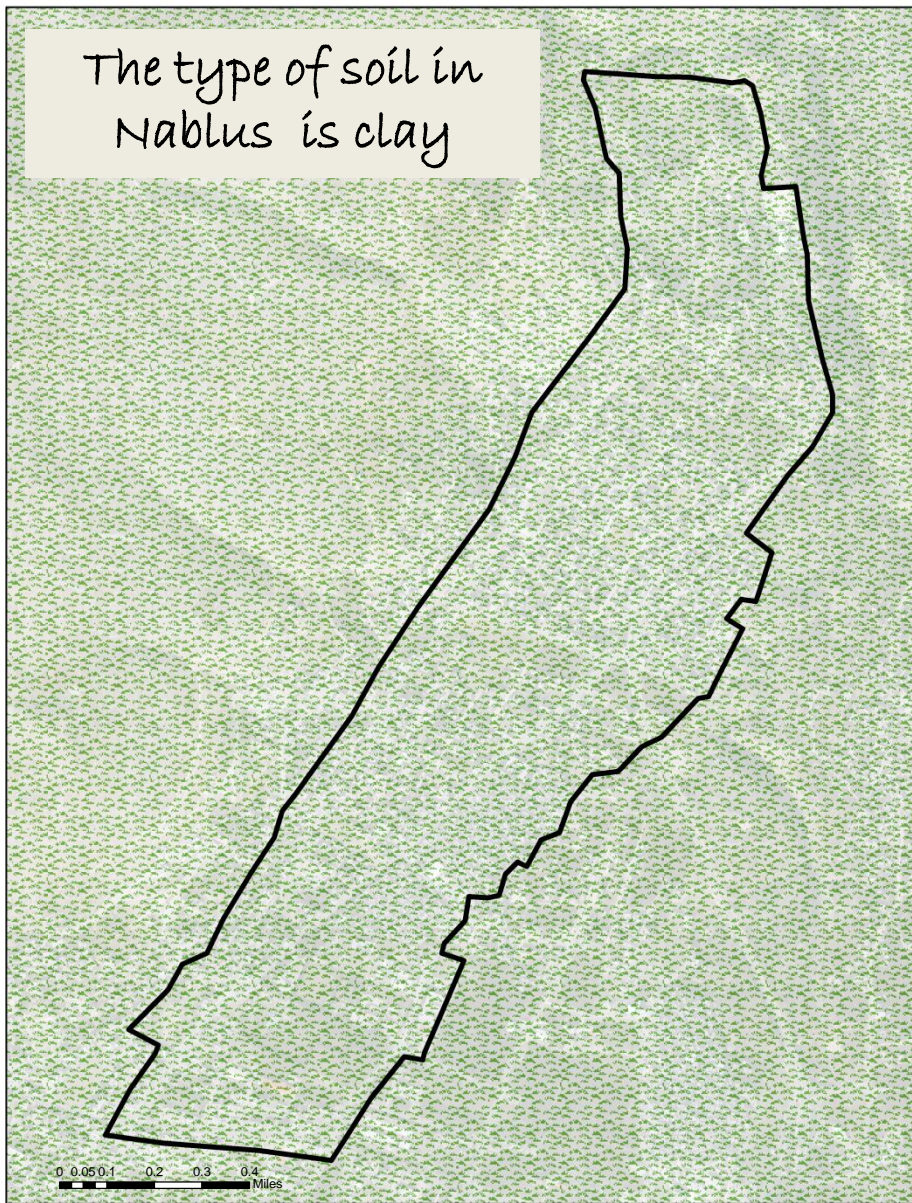


area	687.778 - 813.889	183.333 - 309.444
topography	561.667 - 687.778	57.222 - 183.333
Elevation	435.556 - 561.667	-68.889 - 57.222
	309.444 - 435.556	-195 - -68.889
	813.889 - 940	



Soil classification

The type of soil in Nablus is clay

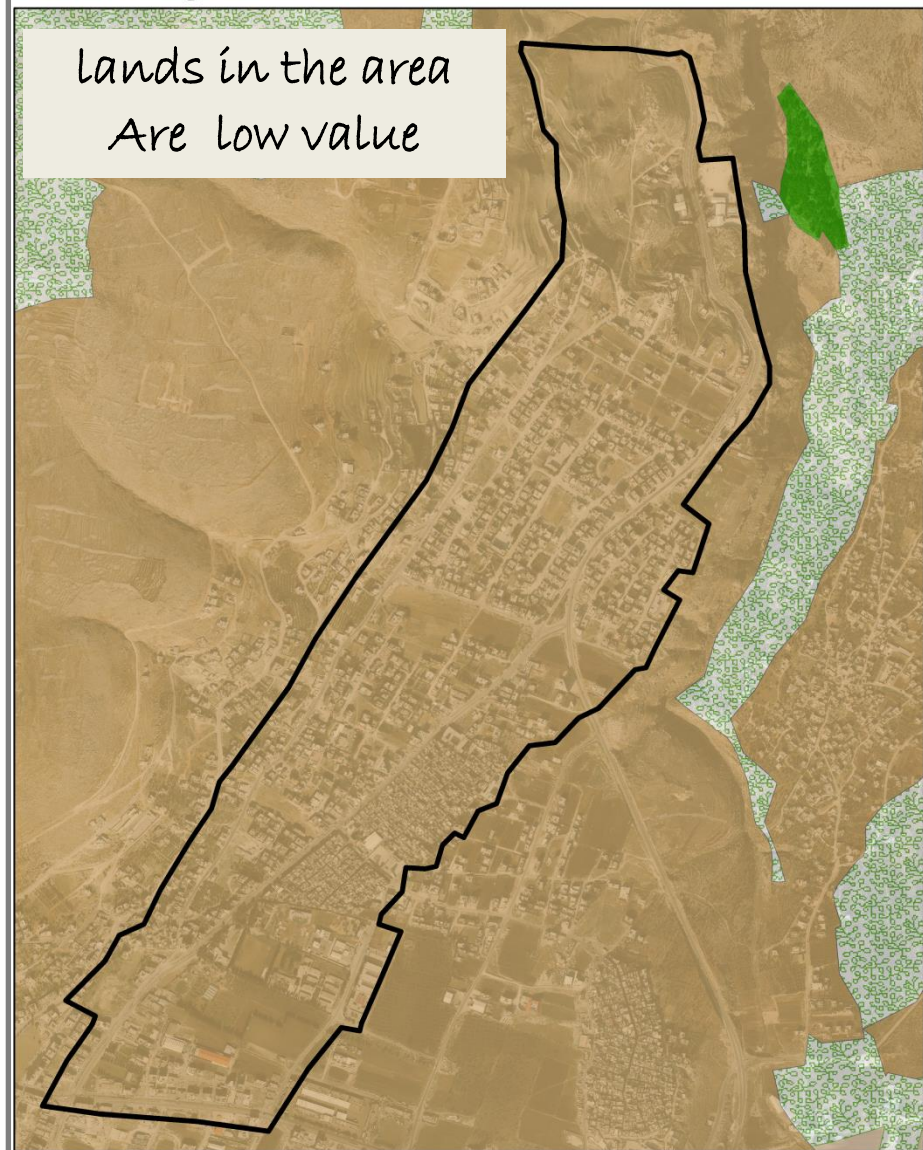


soil_classification	
area	TEXTURE
Clay	Loamy
Clay loam	Sandy loam



Agricultural land classification

lands in the area are low value

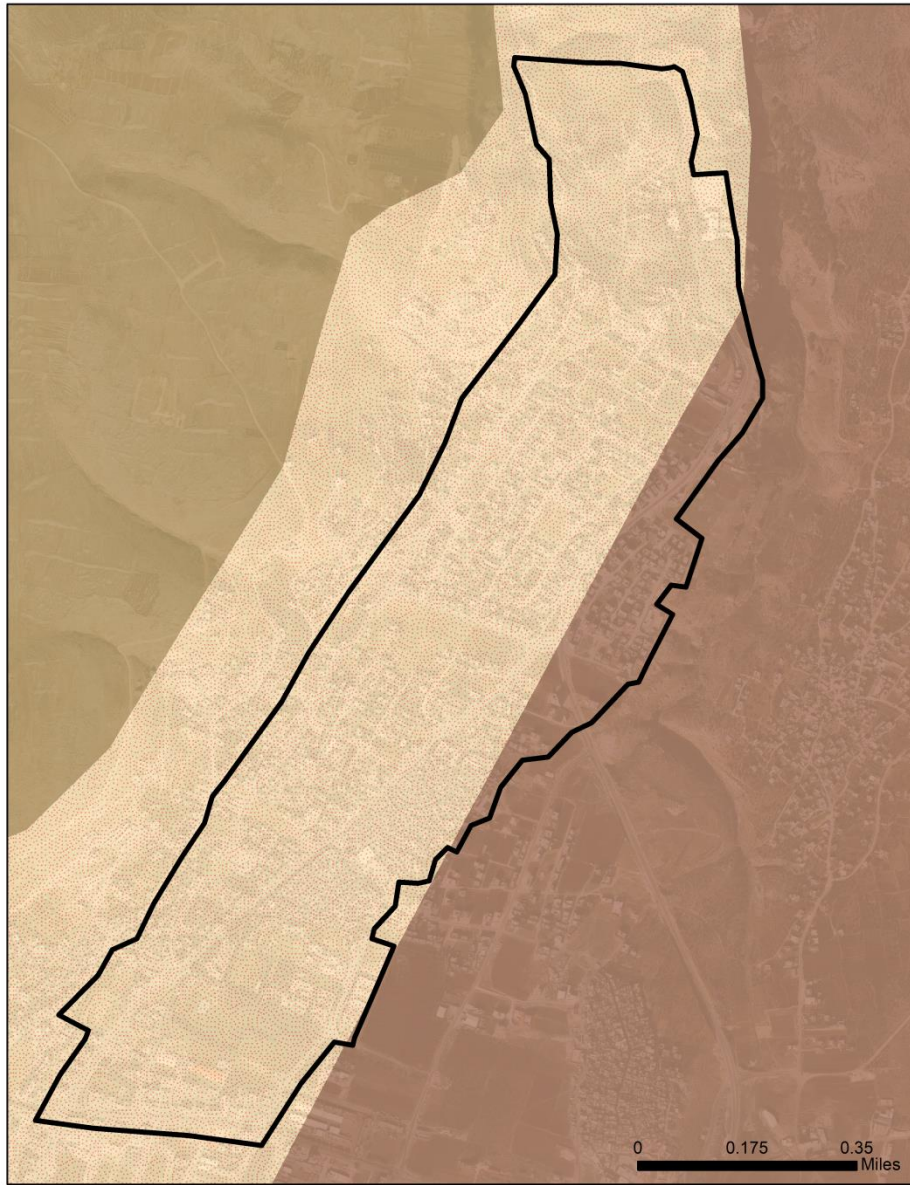


AgriculturalLandClassification_II	
area	Moderate value
High value	Low value
forests	

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles



Geological characteristics



cenomanian

generally considered a good water reservoir

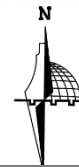
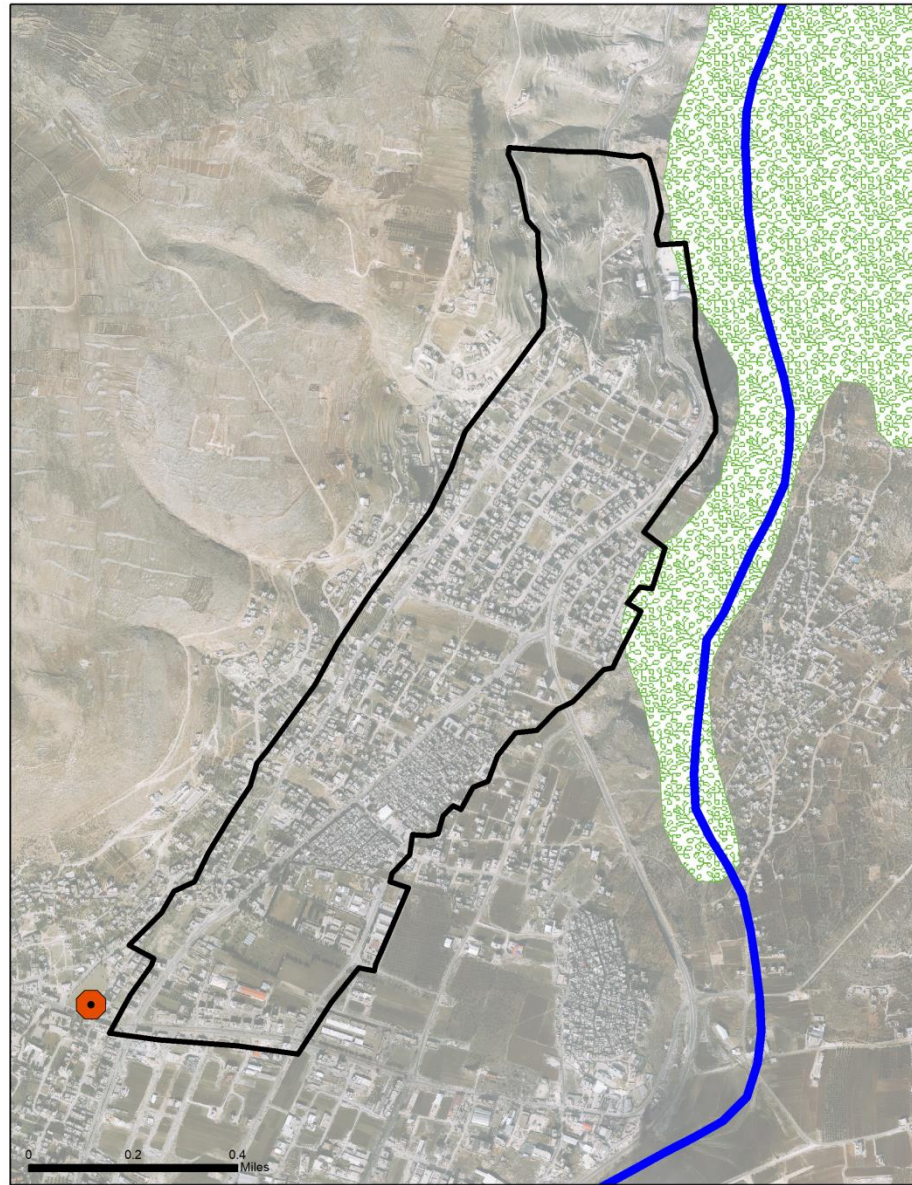
Eocene

Contains chalky limestone

Senonian

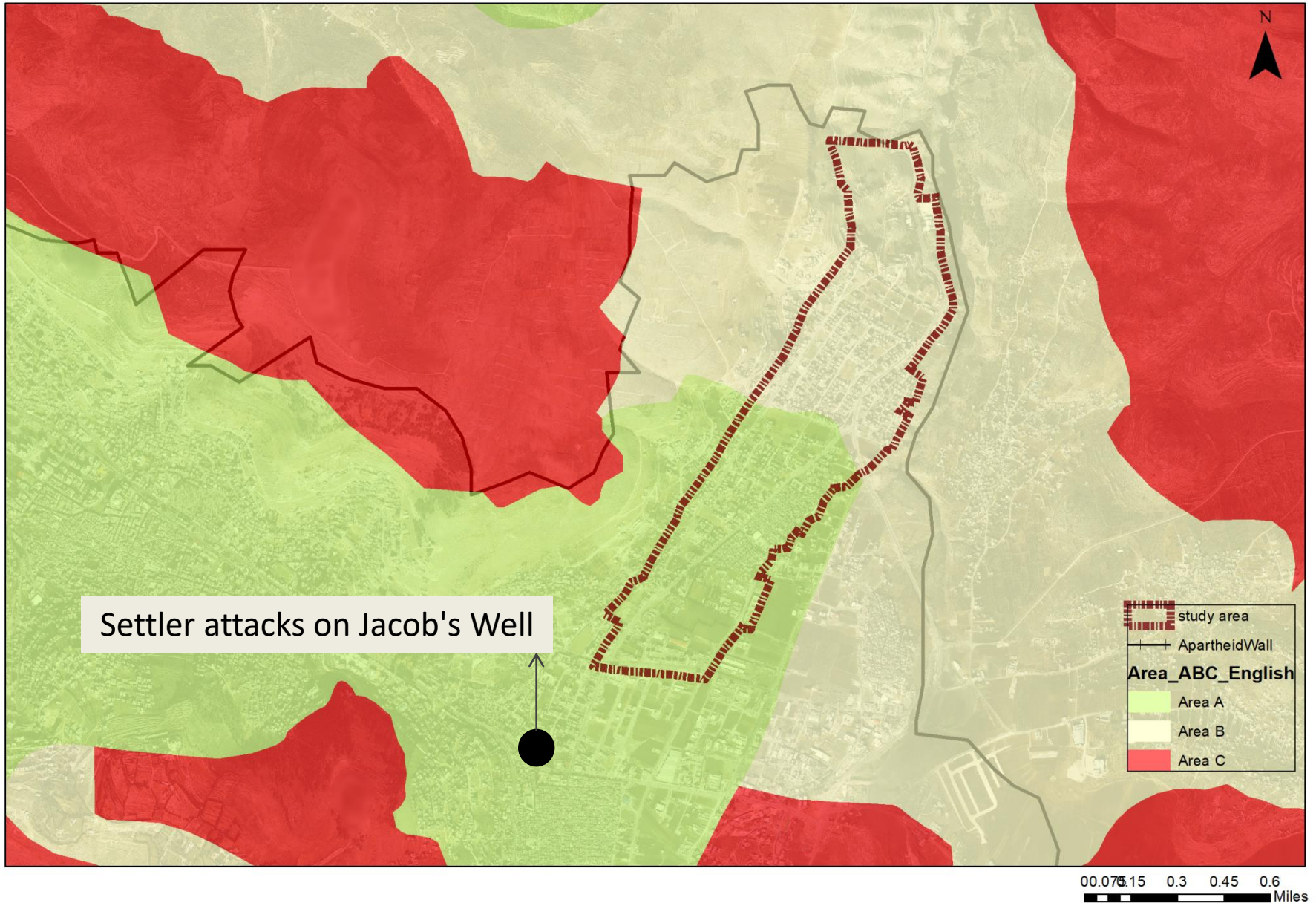
- contain a large amount of organic matter
- weak water characteristics (aquiclude)

Natural reserve and water resources

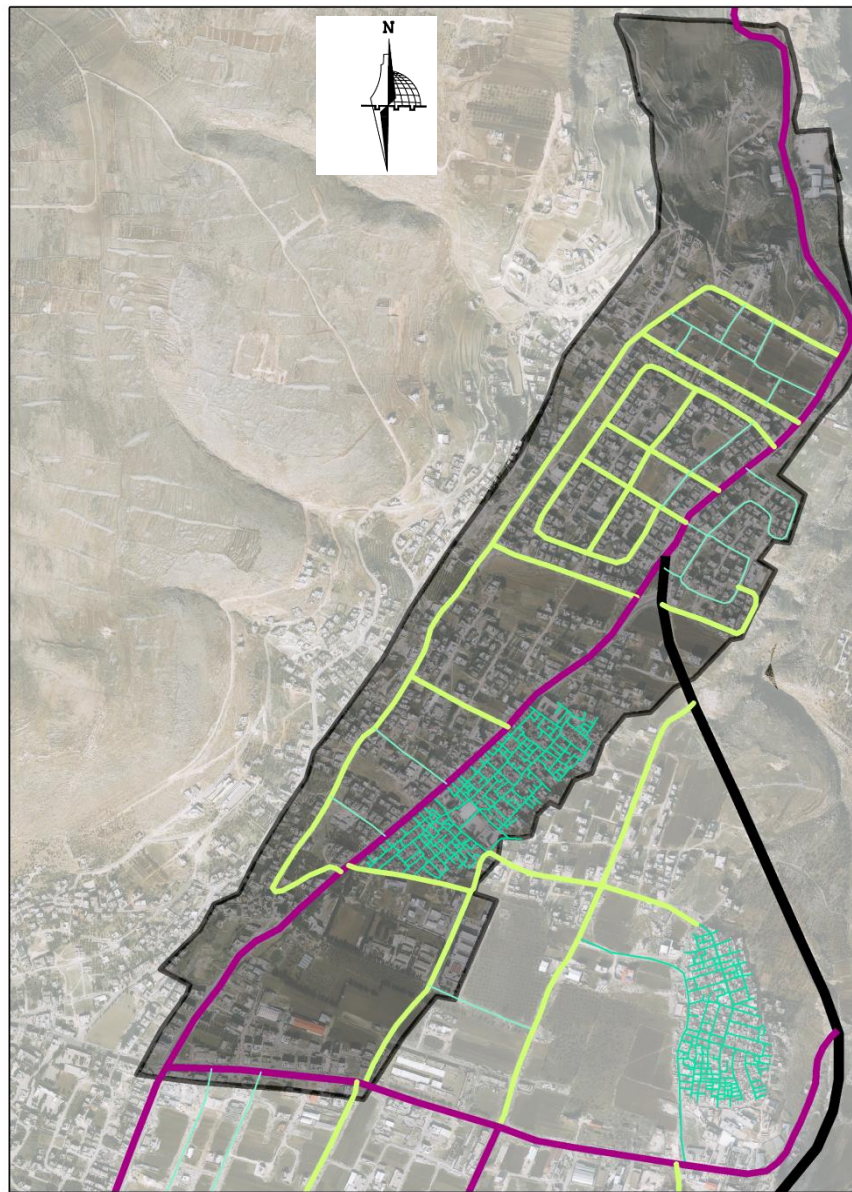


Man Made Analysis

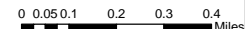
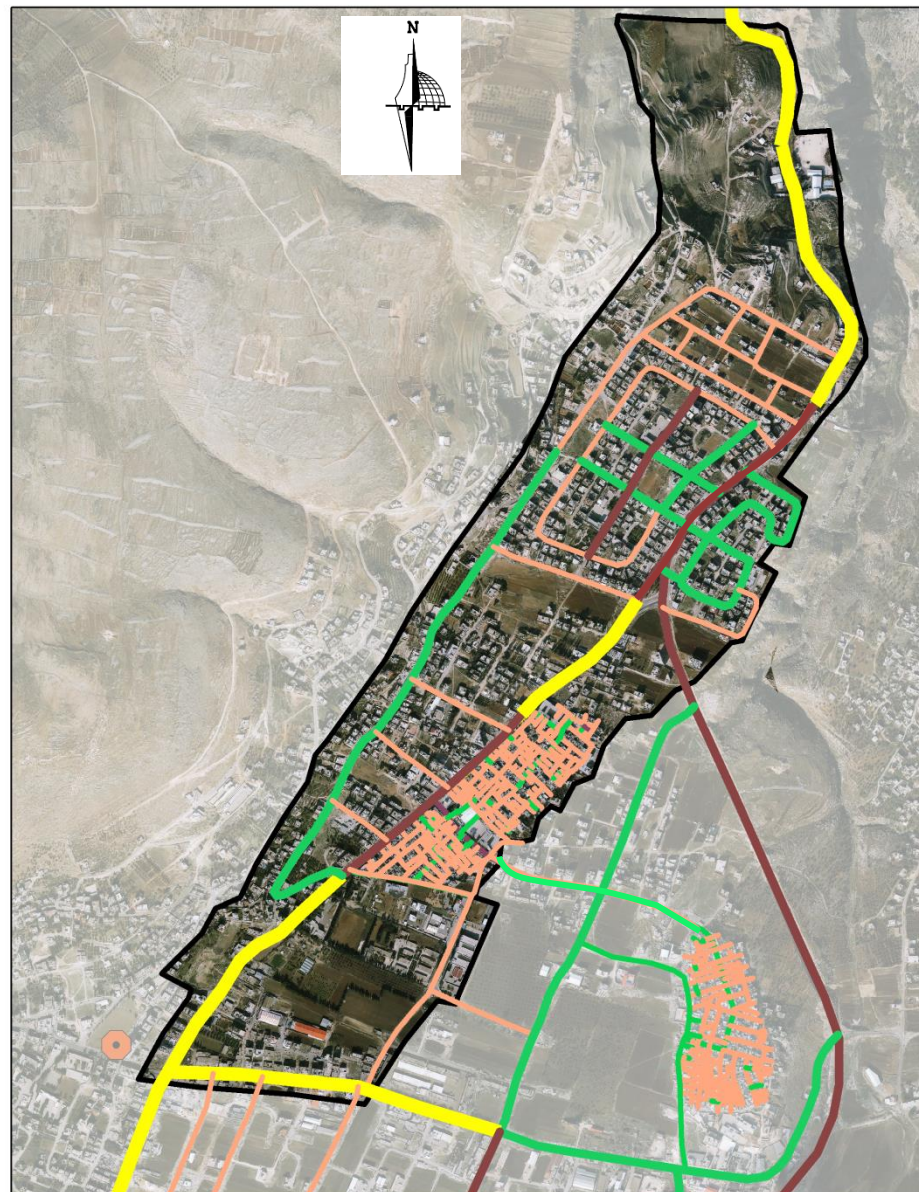
political condition



Classification of streets

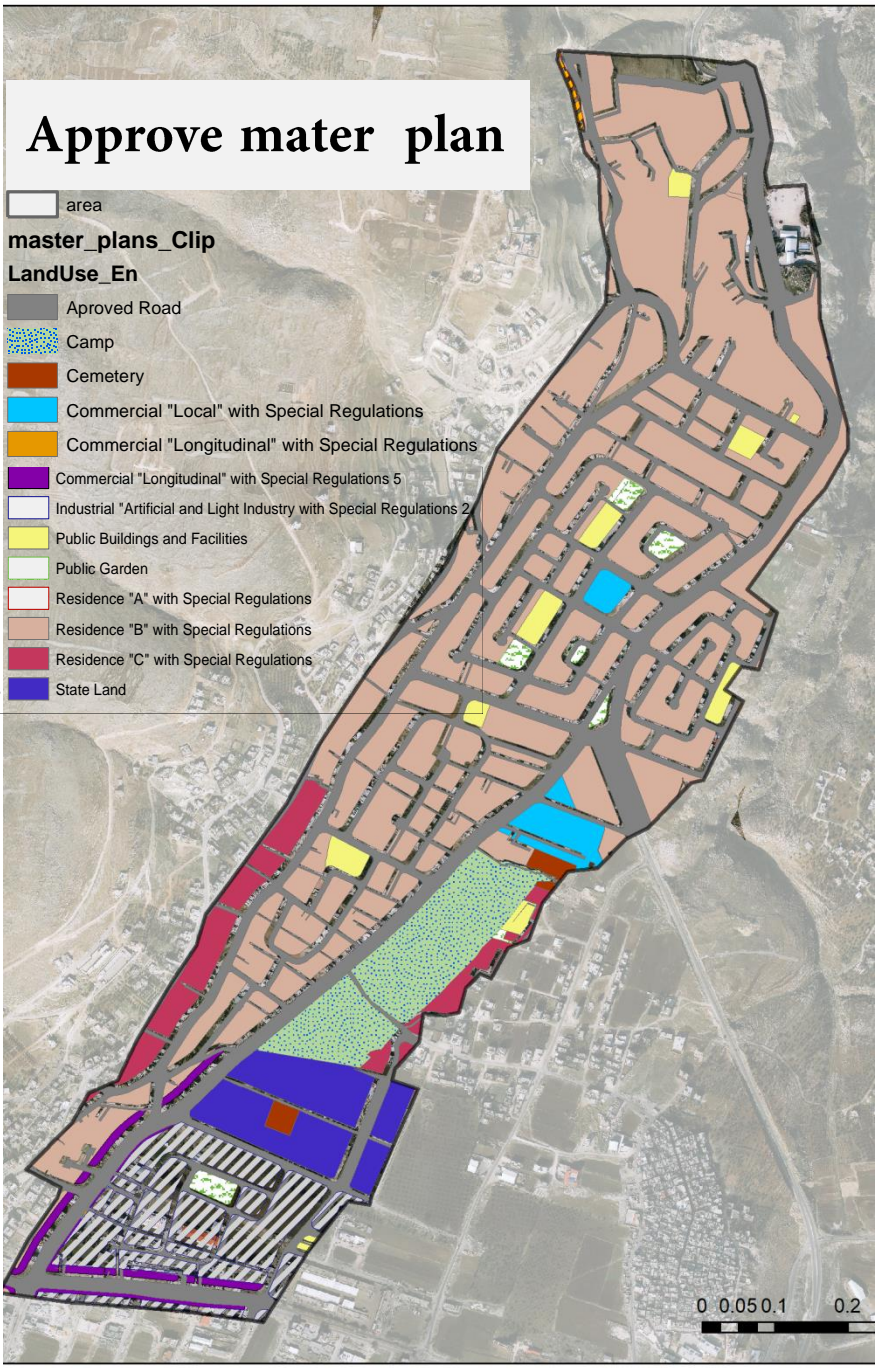


Width of streets



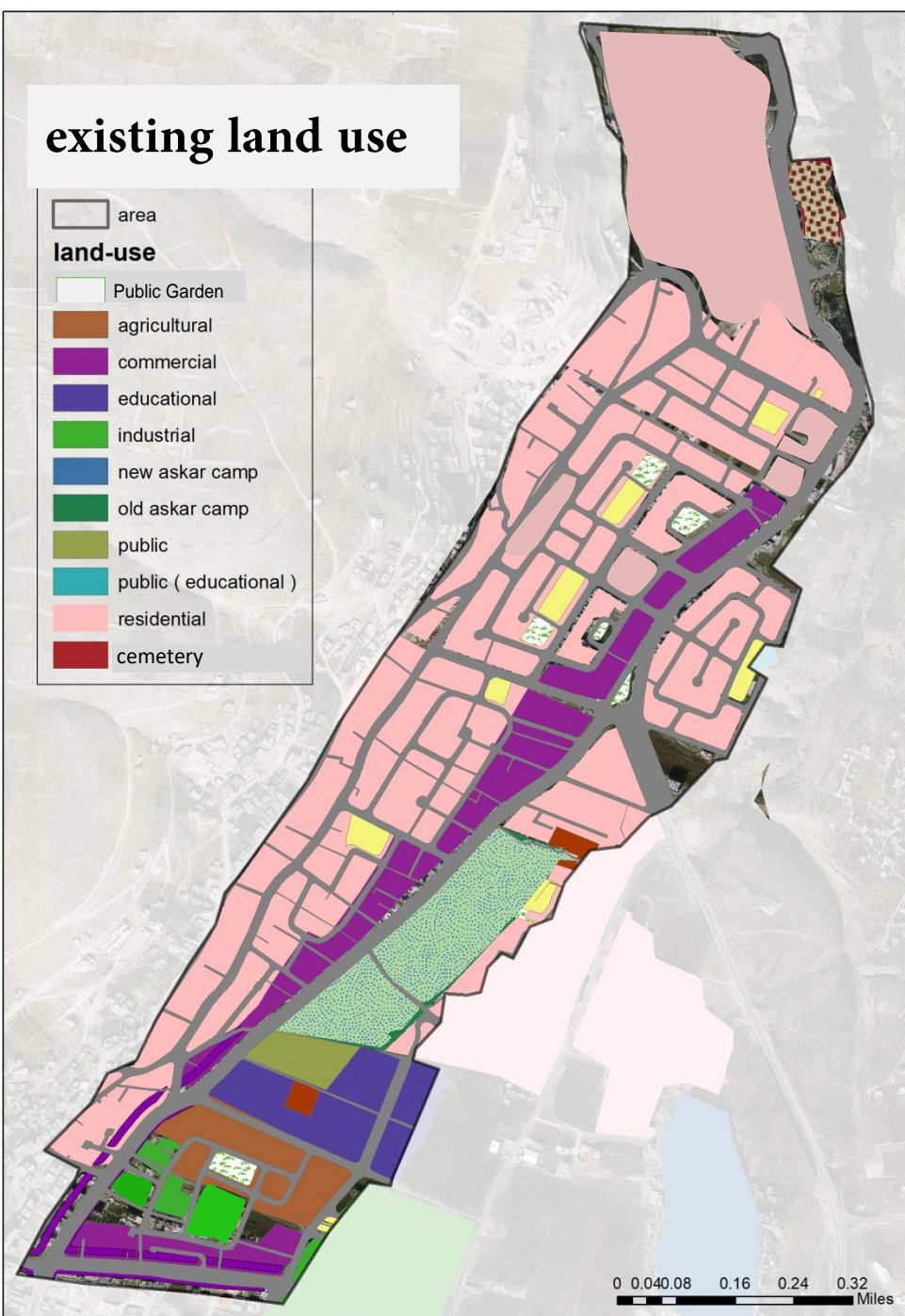
Approve mater plan

- area
- master_plans_Clip
- LandUse_En
- Aproved Road
- Camp
- Cemetery
- Commercial "Local" with Special Regulations
- Commercial "Longitudinal" with Special Regulations
- Commercial "Longitudinal" with Special Regulations 5
- Industrial "Artificial and Light Industry with Special Regulations 2
- Public Buildings and Facilities
- Public Garden
- Residence "A" with Special Regulations
- Residence "B" with Special Regulations
- Residence "C" with Special Regulations
- State Land

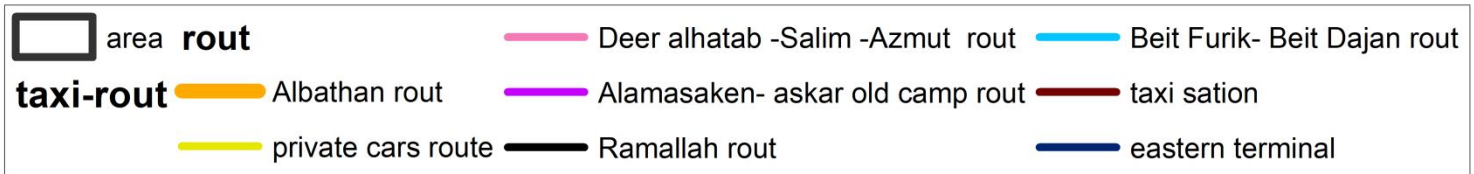
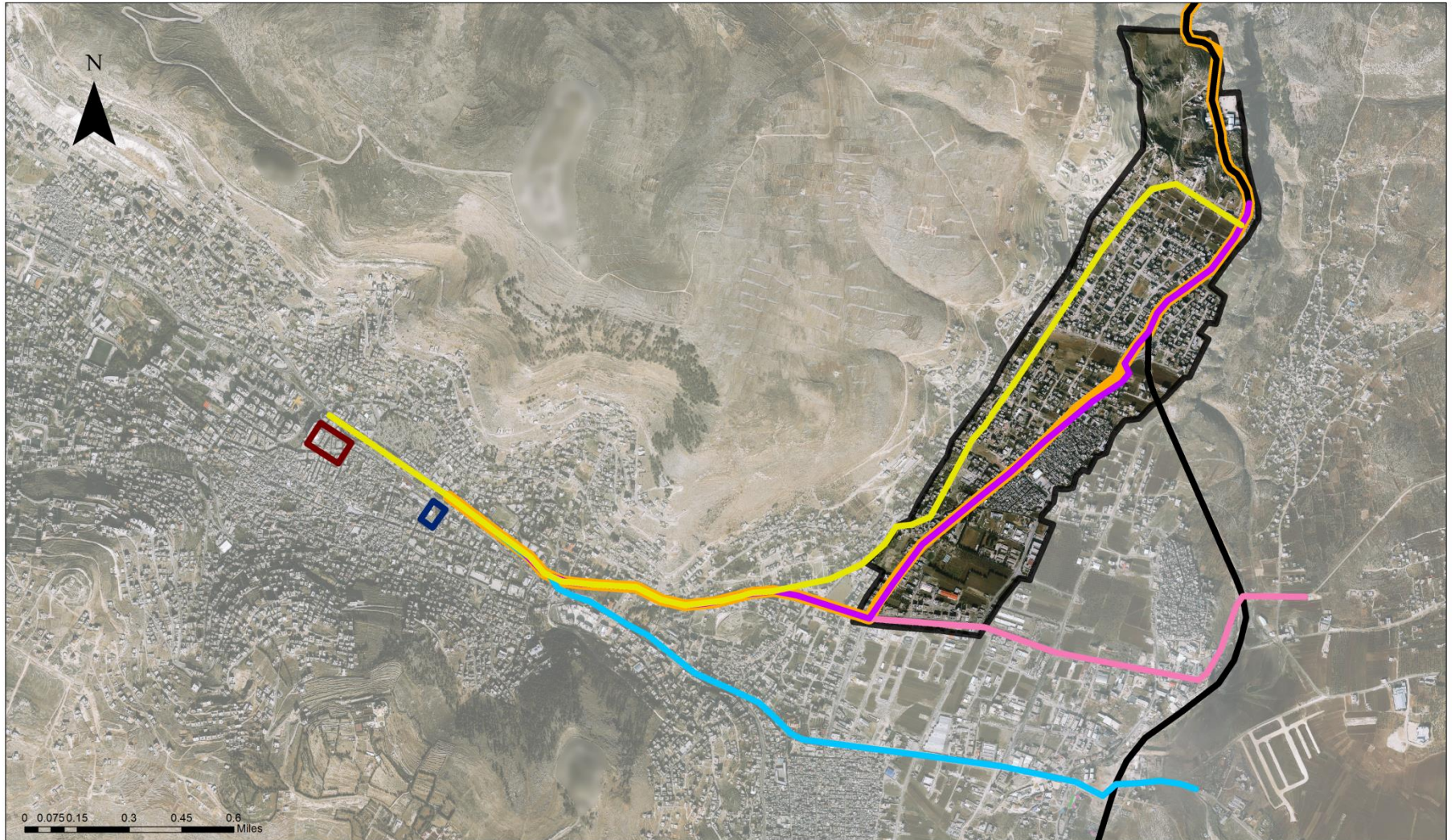


existing land use

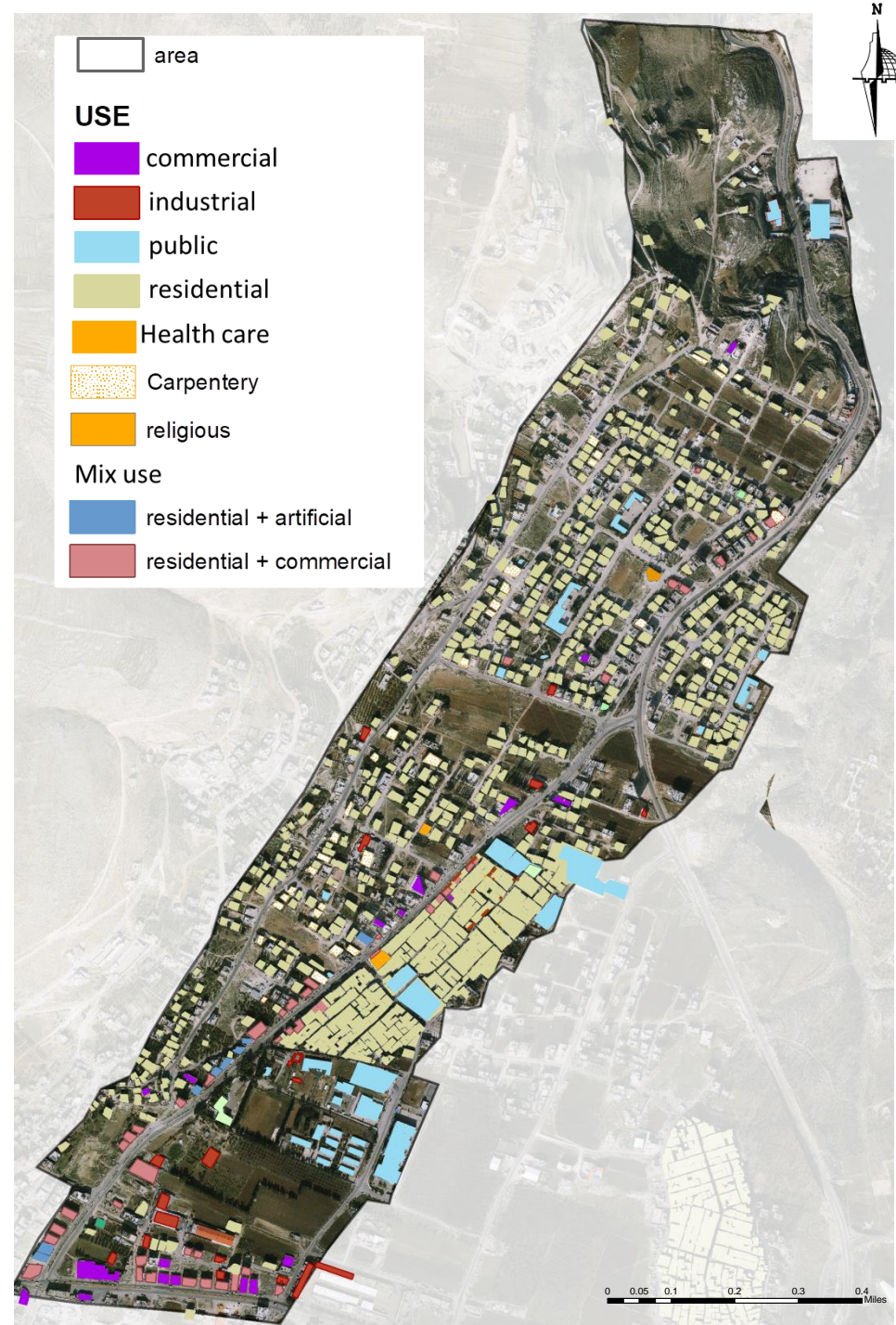
- area
- land-use
- Public Garden
- agricultural
- commercial
- educational
- industrial
- new askar camp
- old askar camp
- public
- public (educational)
- residential
- cemetery



Shared taxis rout



Buildings use

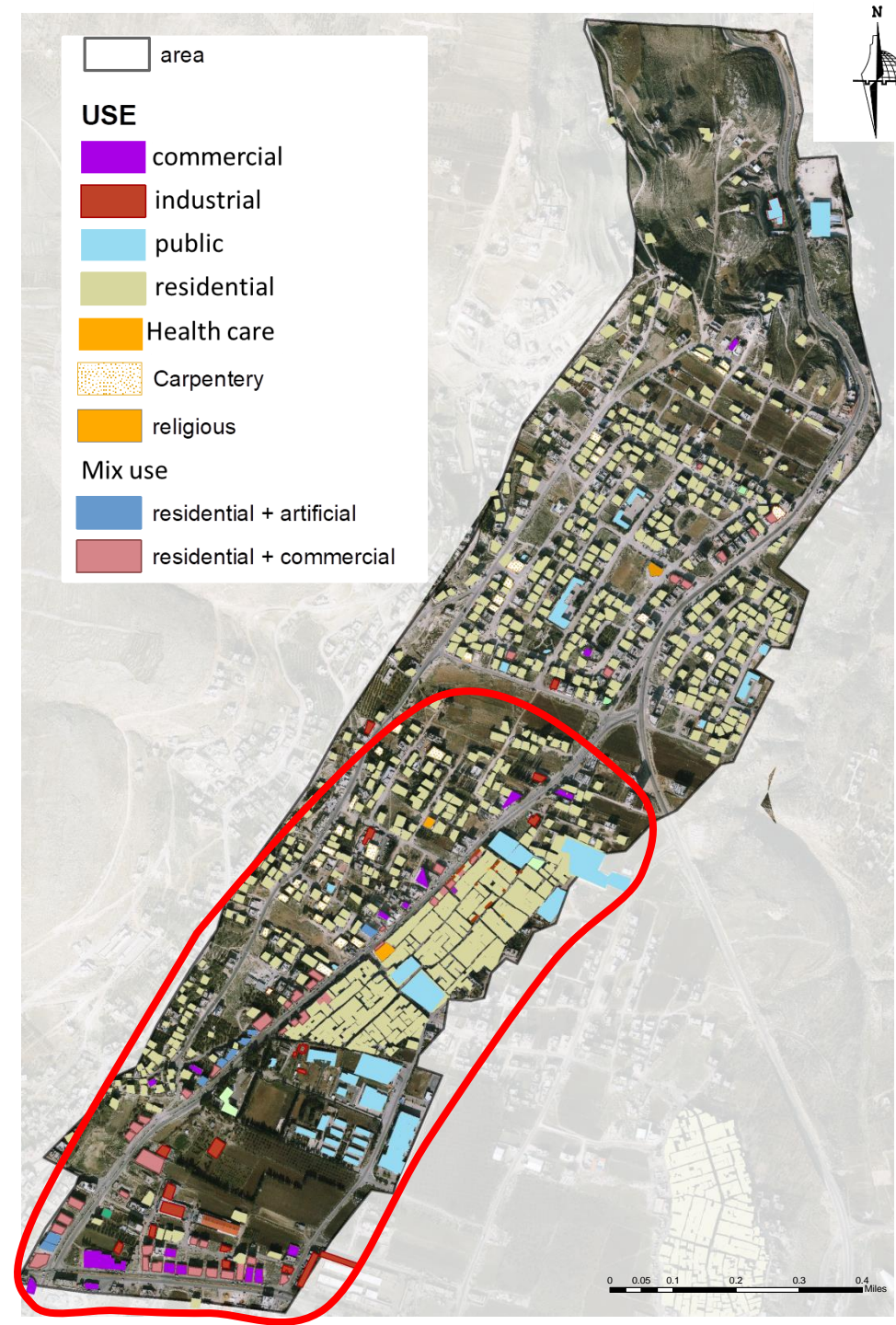


Buildings use

85% of functions

Artificial or commercial

In this area of entrance

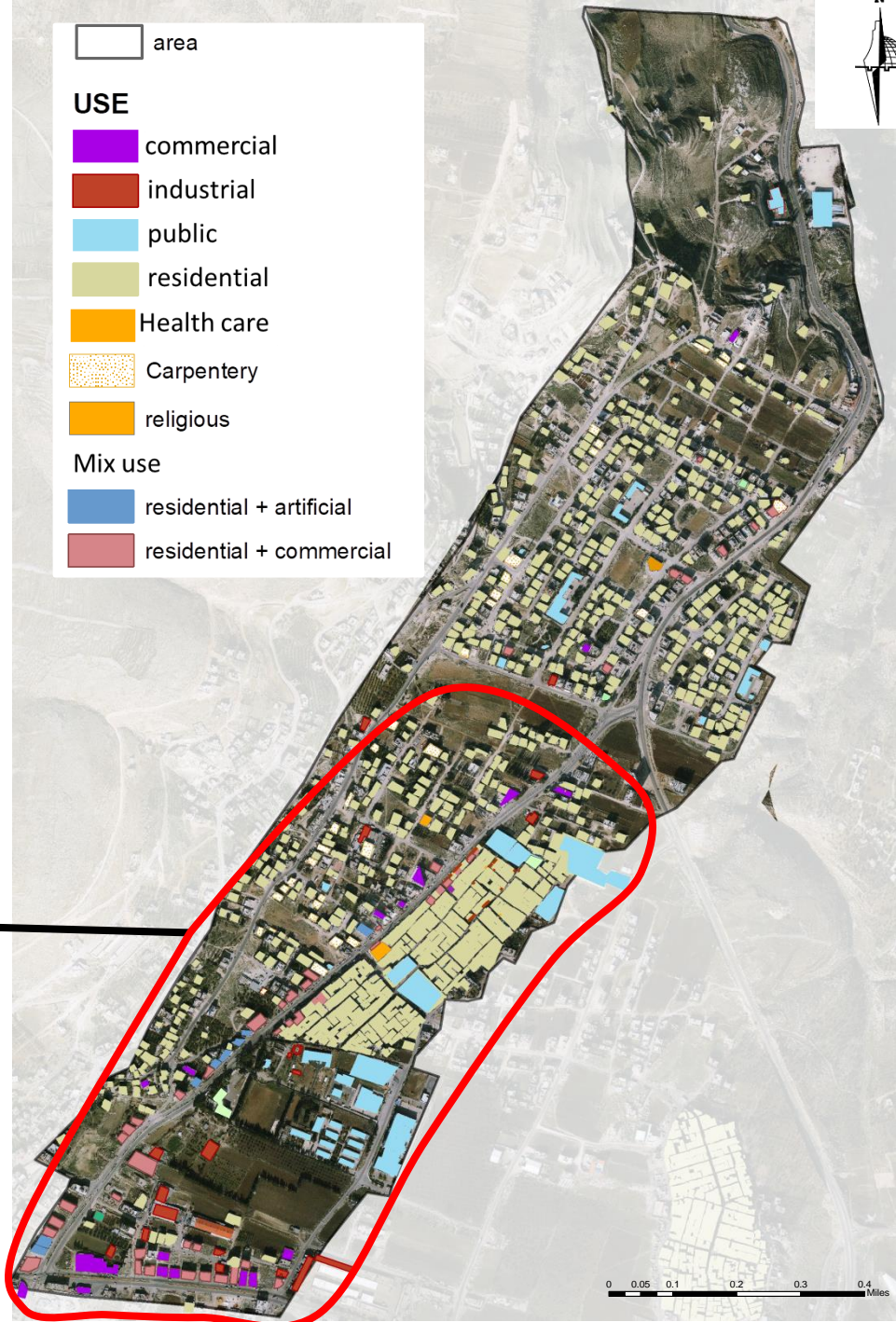
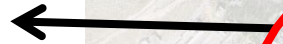


Buildings use

85% of functions

Artificial or commercial

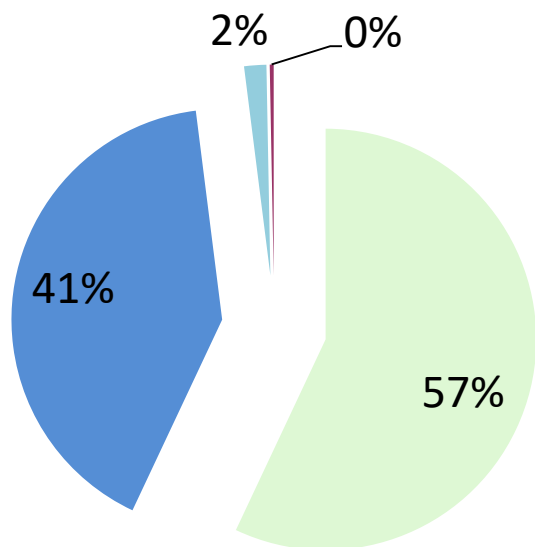
In this area of entrance



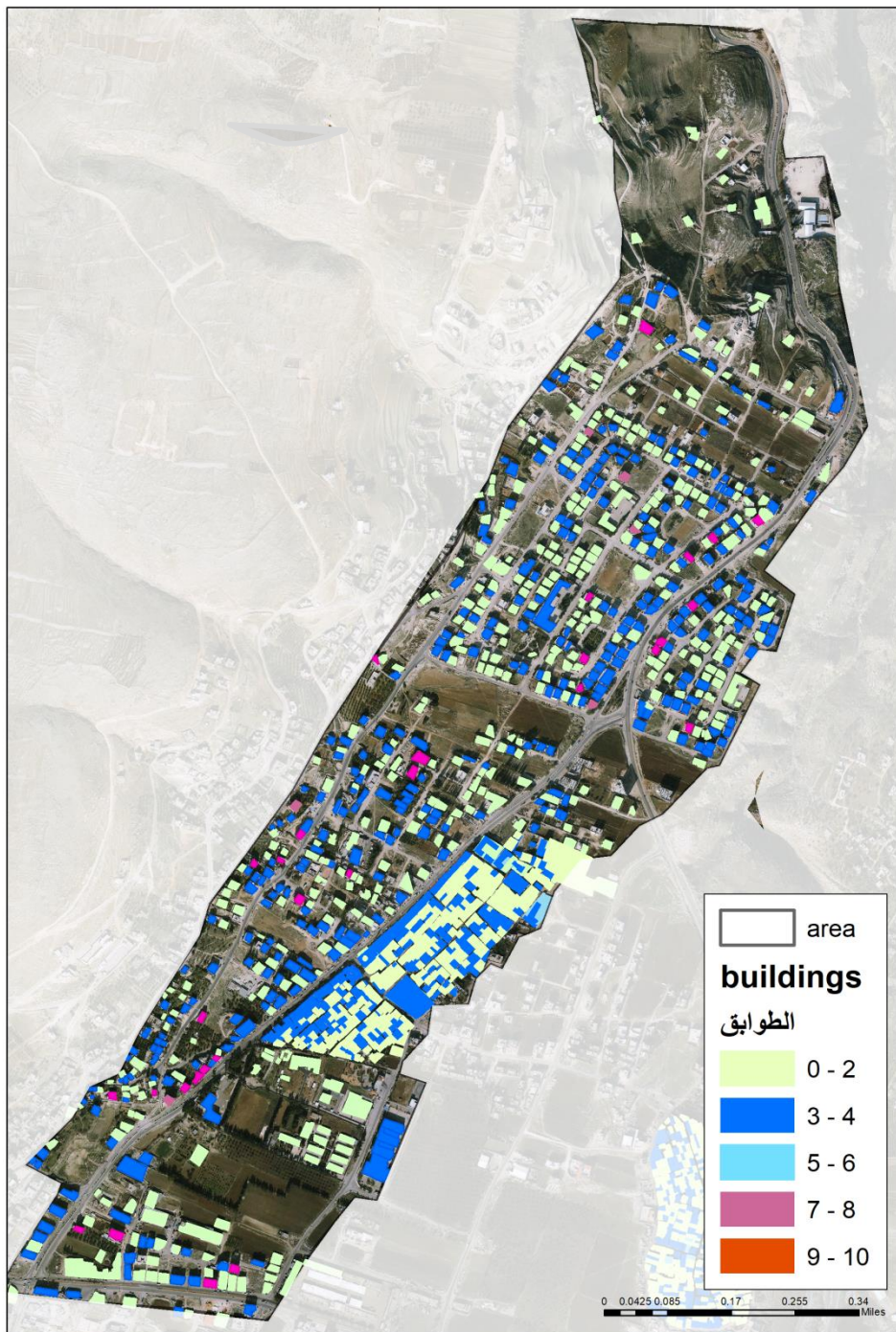
Buildings heights

Number of floors

1_2 3_4 5_6 7_8 9_10



Number of floors in the camp make this level the highest



Visual Analysis

Color



Scale



The existing proportion 1:2

The desirable ratio

- Height of buildings is **suitable**

Texture

Stone

Concrete



Landscape



- Some landscape elements on the medians
- Unsuitable type of trees or bushes

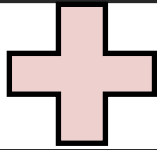
potentials

constrains

Strength

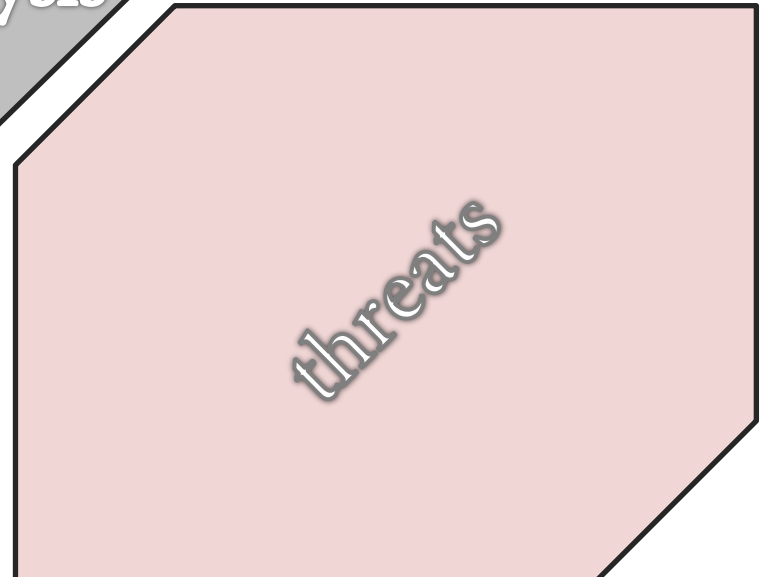
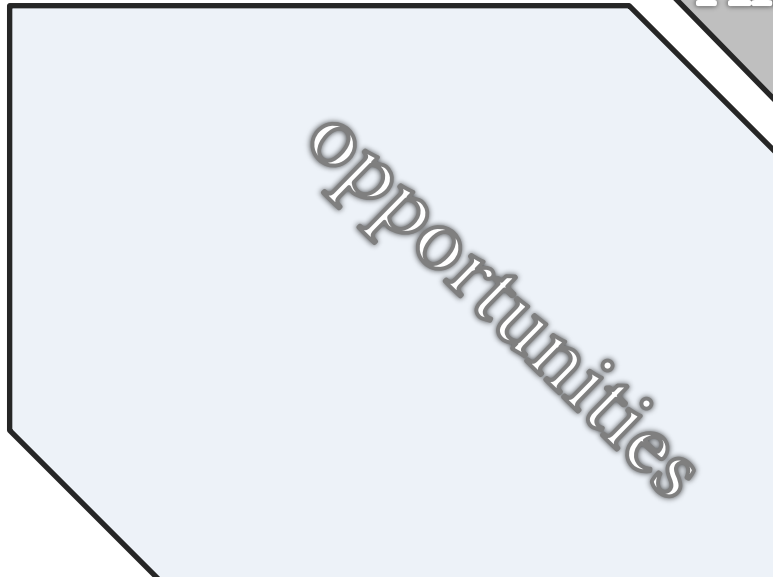
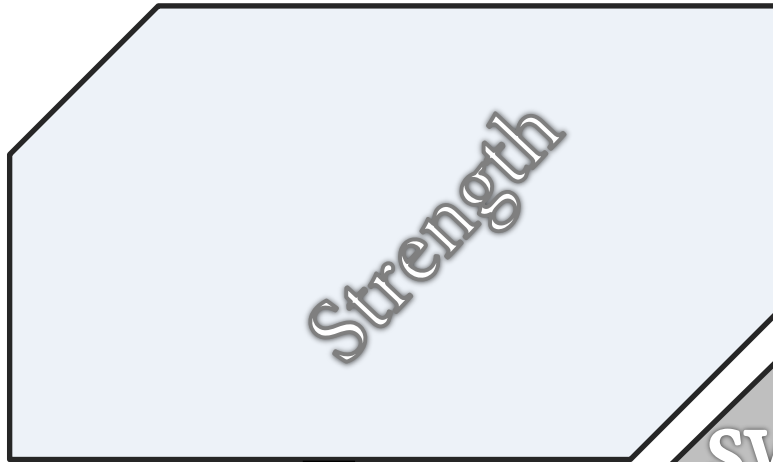
weaknesses

SWOT
Analysis



opportunities

threats



Potentials

- a regional street gave the region a vital movement
- a regional street gave the region a vital movement



Potentials

- a regional street gave the region a vital movement
- a regional street gave the region a vital movement
- Wide streets



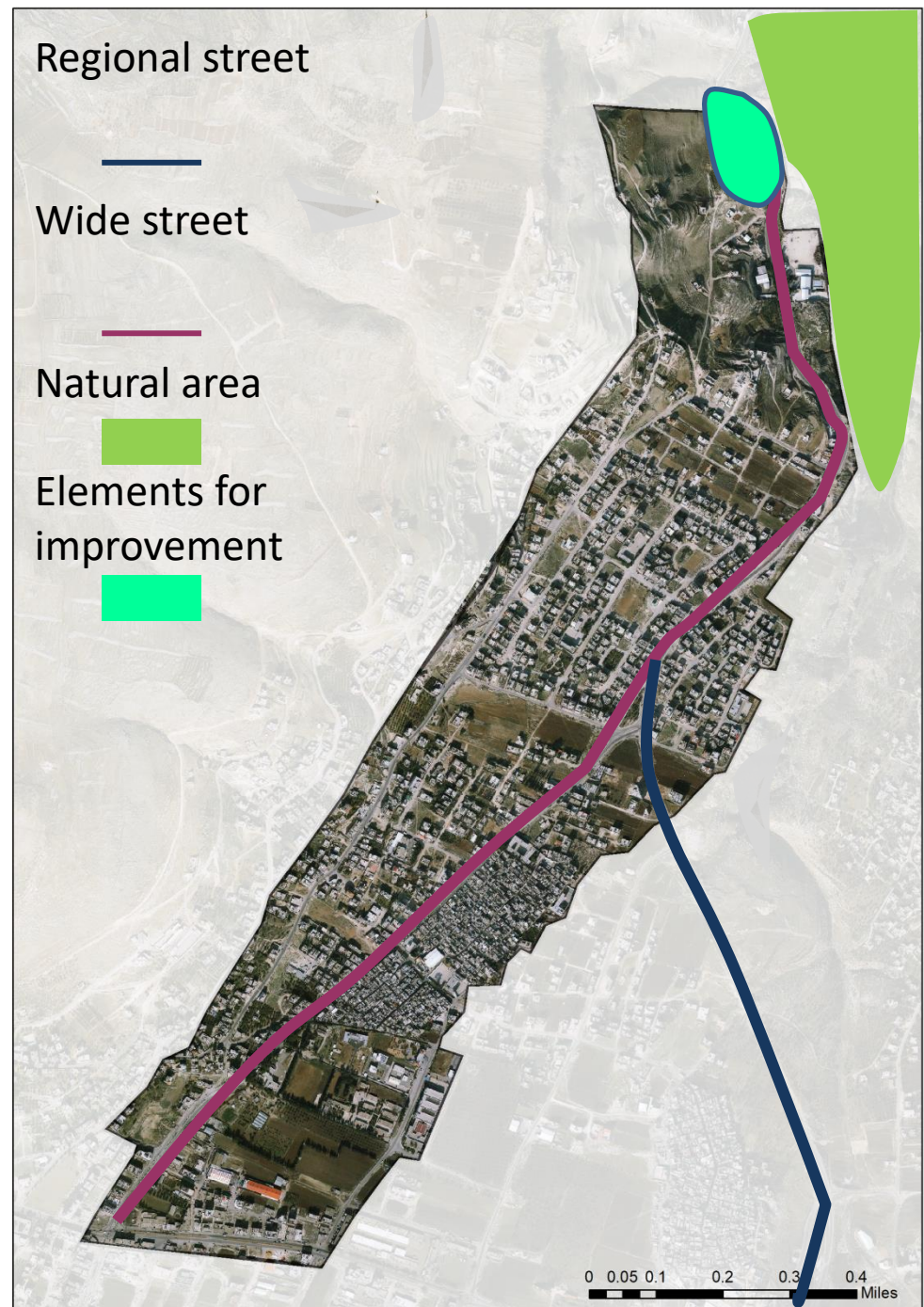
Potentials

- a regional street gave the region a vital movement
- a regional street gave the region a vital movement
- Wide streets
- Beautiful natural environment near the entrance



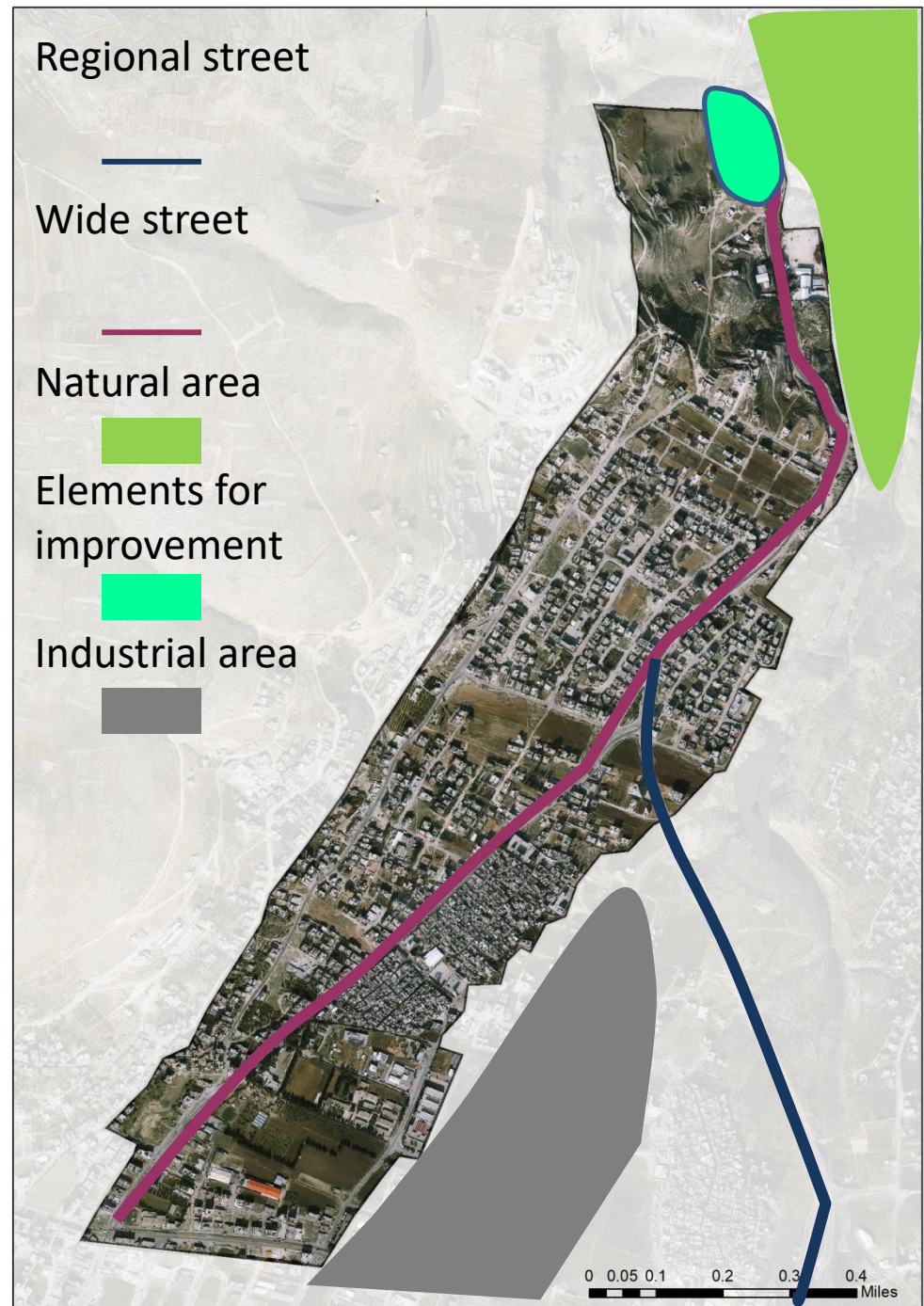
Potentials

- a regional street gave the region a vital movement
- a regional street gave the region a vital movement
- Wide streets
- Beautiful natural environment near the entrance
- Important elements for development



Potentials

- a regional street gave the region a vital movement
- a regional street gave the region a vital movement
- Wide streets
- Beautiful natural environment near the entrance
- Important elements for development
- Near vital industrial area



Constrains

➤ Pollution sources

- Serafi land fill
- Trash on streets
- Unsuitable uses on street



Constrains

➤ Pollution sources

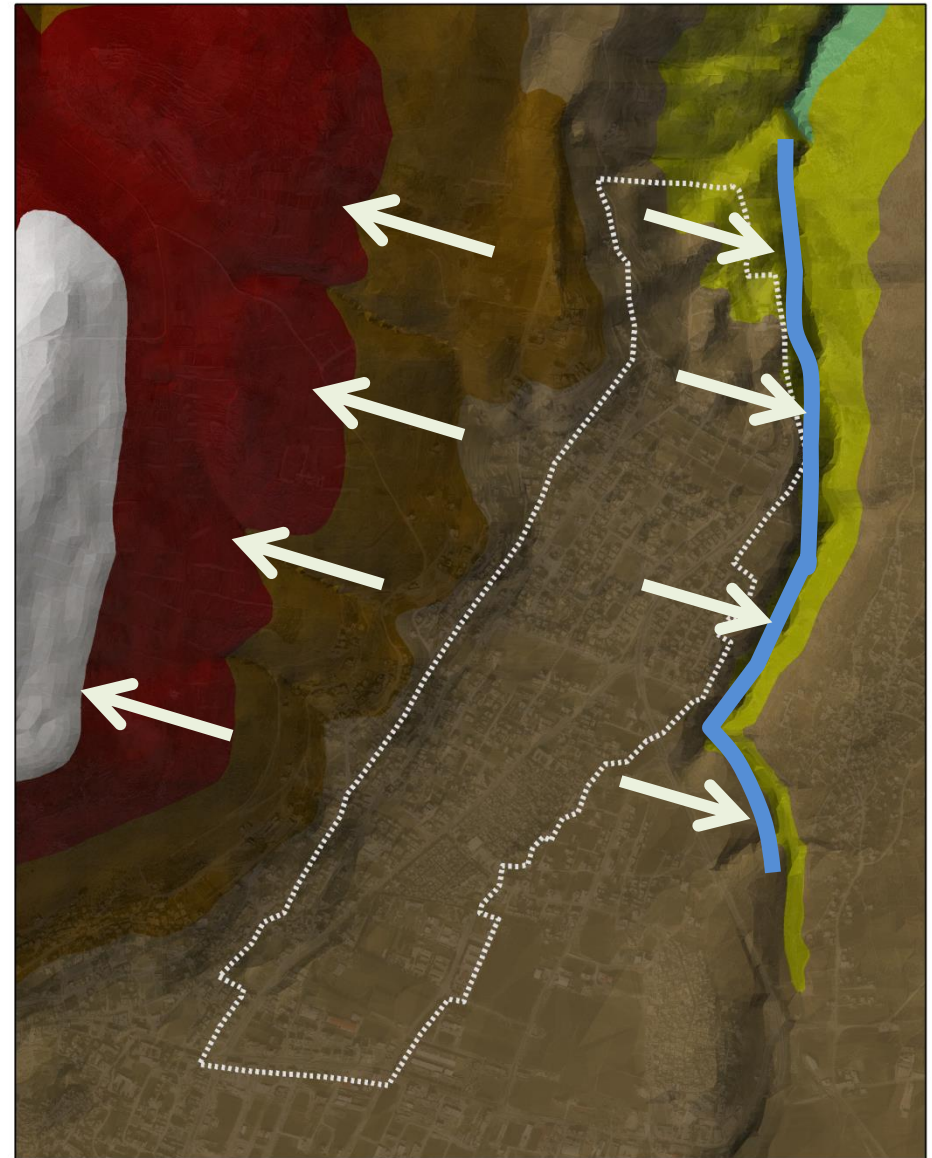
- Serafi land fill
- Trash on streets
- Unsuitable uses on street

➤ **Hard topography around the area**

Limit expansion due to

- 1) hard topography
- 2) Natural area – valley -

Topographic characteristics



area	687.778 - 813.889	183.333 - 309.444
topography	561.667 - 687.778	57.222 - 183.333
Elevation	435.556 - 561.667	-68.889 - 57.222
	813.889 - 940	309.444 - 435.556
		-195 - -68.889



Constrains

- Pollution recourses
 - Serafi land fill
 - Trash on streets
 - Unsuitable uses on street
- Hard topography around the area
- **Low availability of transportation**
- Areas need to redesigning



Constrains

- Pollution recourses
 - Serafi land fill
 - Trash on streets
 - Unsuitable uses on street
- Hard topography around the area
- Low availability of transportation
- **facilities need to redesigning**



Constrains

sidewalks



Constrains

- Pollution recourses
 - Serafi land fill
 - Trash on streets
 - Unsuitable uses on street
- Hard topography around the area
- Low availability of transportation
- **facilities need to redesigning**



Main roundabout



Constrains

Median curbs



Final approach

Multi-function entrance



Final approach

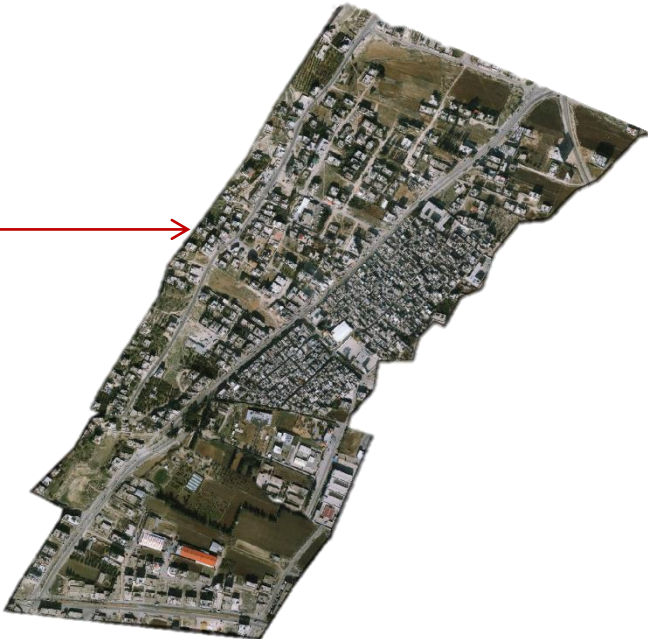
Proposed future expansion for industrial area



Final approach

Mixed use area

Proposed future expansion for industrial area



Final approach

Natural recreation area

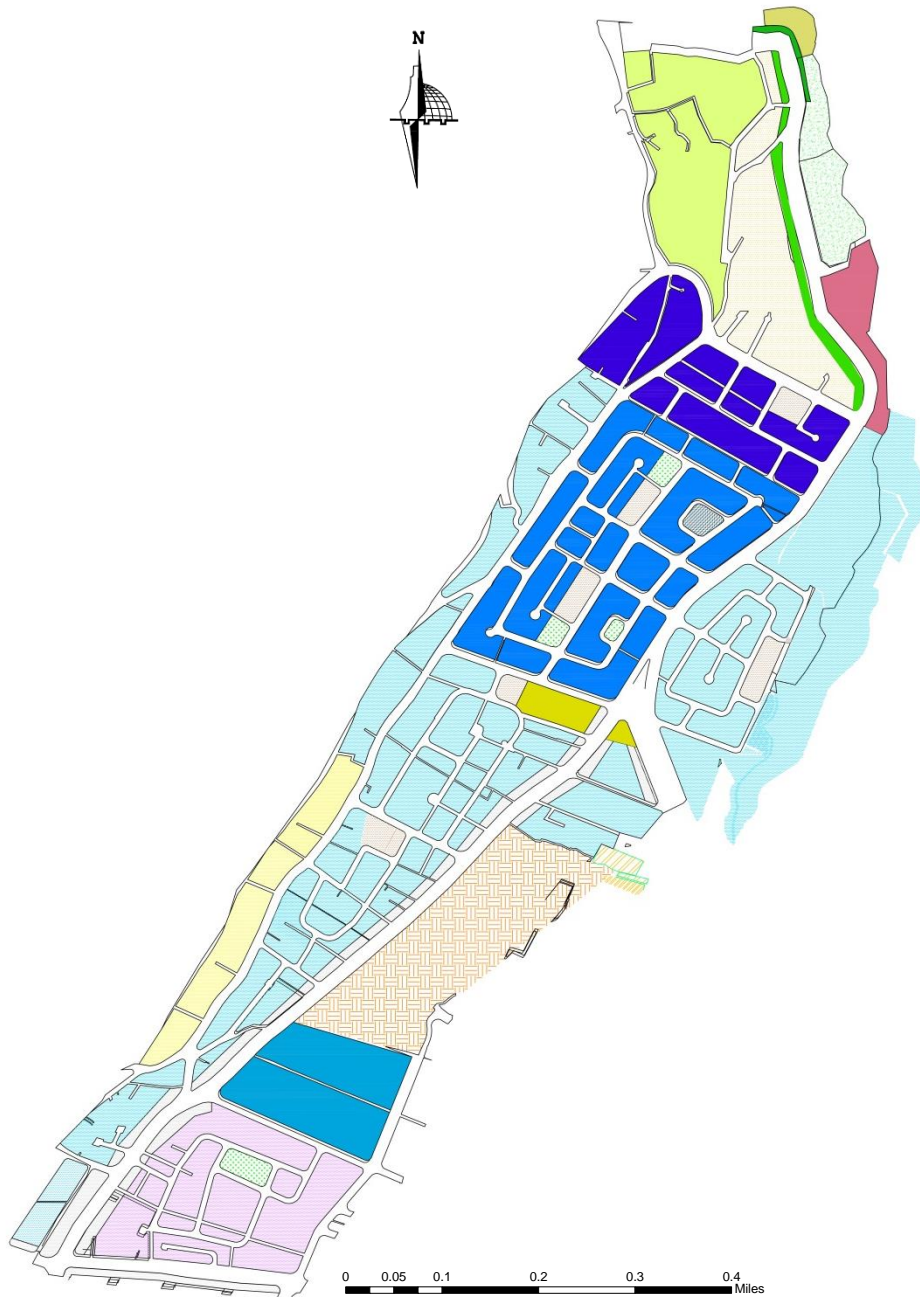
Residential area













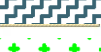



Mixed use area

Proposed future expansion for
industrial area

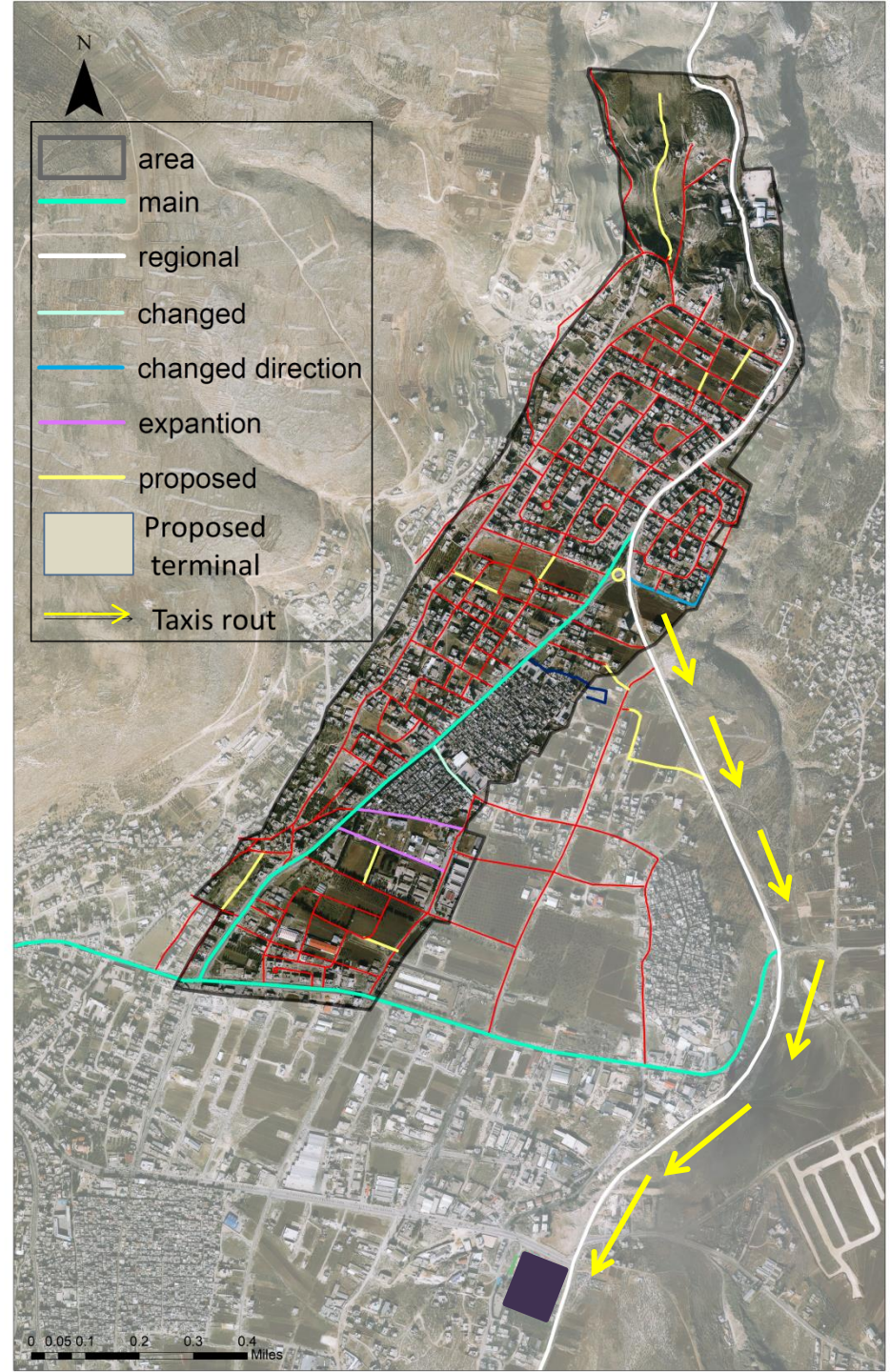


Proposed master plan



- Green belt 
- Residential "A" with special regulations 
- Waste disposal station 
- Natural area 
- Recreational area 
- Public buildings 
- Residential "B" 
- Old Askar camp 
- Residential "B" high 
- Residential "B" with special regulations 
- Light industrial area 
- Residential "C" 
- Public space "playground" 
- Green area 
- Commercial "local civic center" 
- Commercial "longitudinal" 

Proposed transportation plan



Proposed plan for civic center



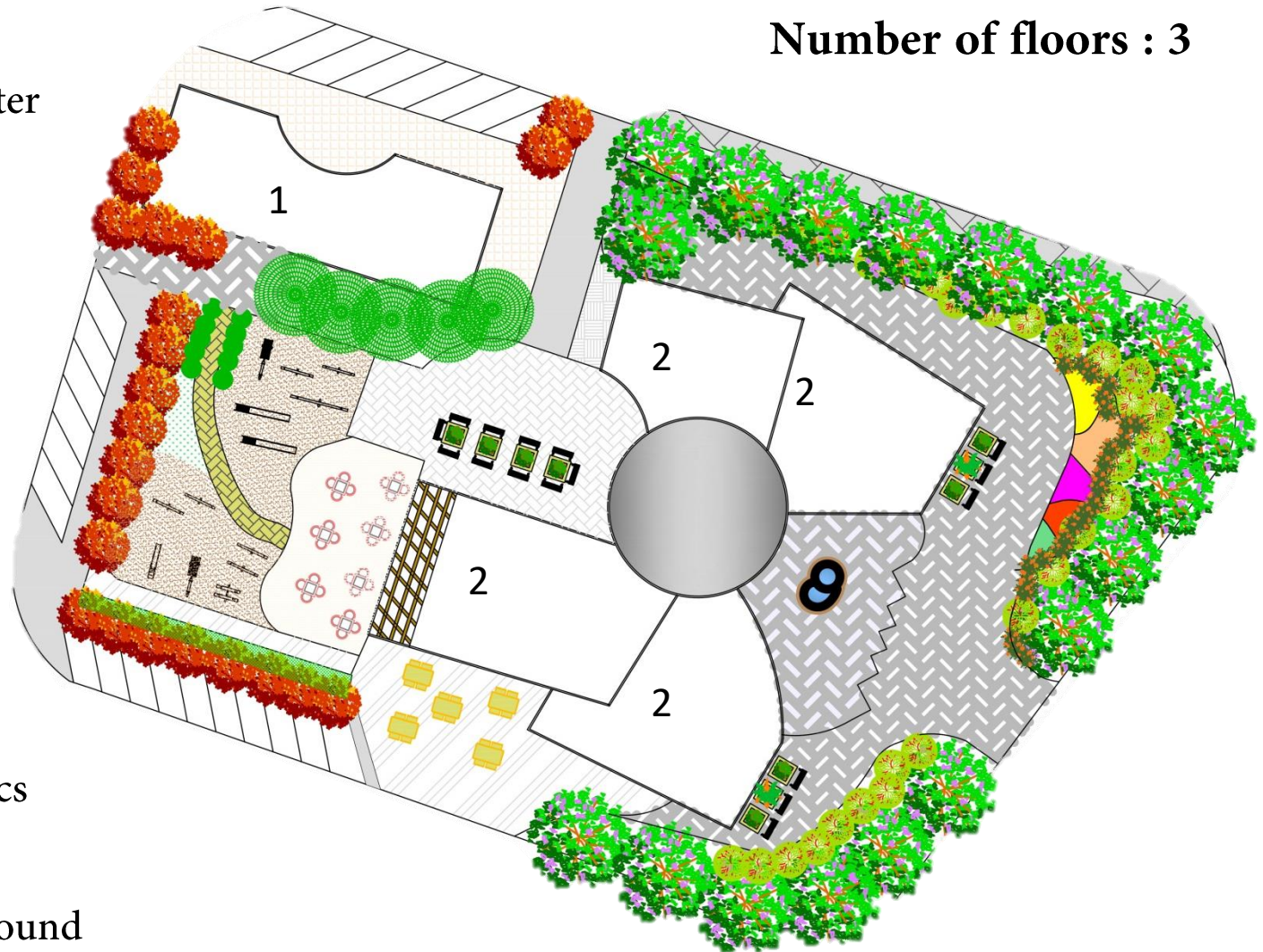
Proposed plan for civic center

Area : 8 donum

Number of floors : 3

Functions

- Commercial center
- Offices
- Retails
- Restaurants
- Parking
- Health care clinics
- Children play ground



Design of main roundabout



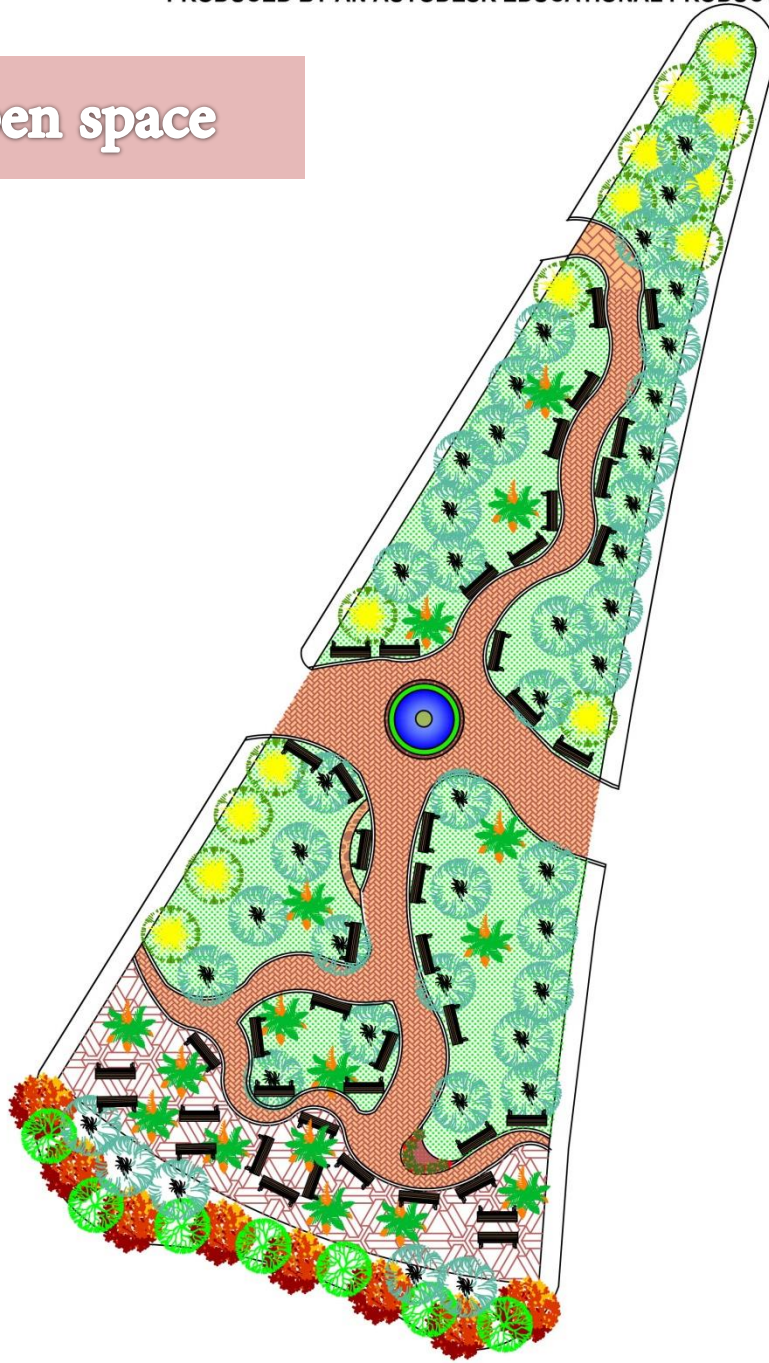
Plan of main roundabout

Open space

- Single roundabout
- Connect main- regional and local street
- Total diameter = 35 m



Design of open space



Design of camp's façade

Before



- Material of façade
- Doors
- Windows
- Graphic drawing on walls

Interventions

Design of camp's façade

Before



Design of camp's façade

Before



After



Design of camp's façade

Before



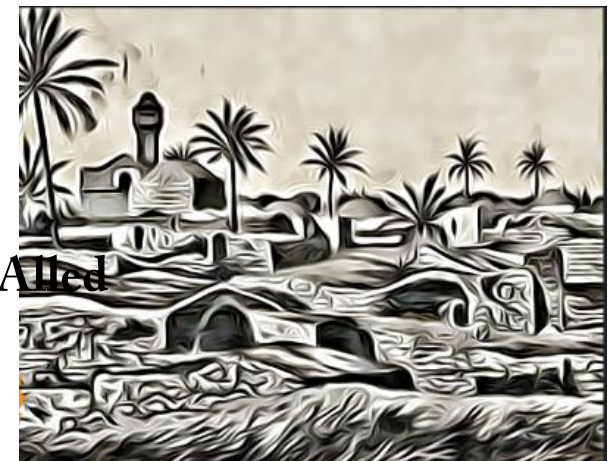
After



H



Ja



Allied

Design of camp's façade

Before



After



Details in building



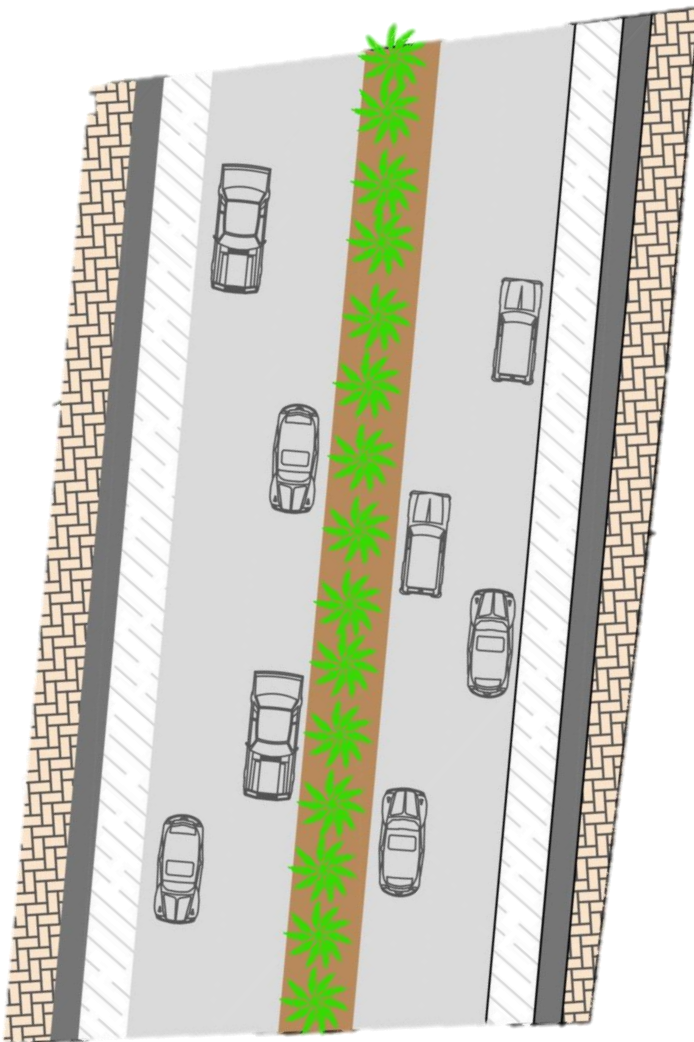
Haifa

Jaffa

Allied

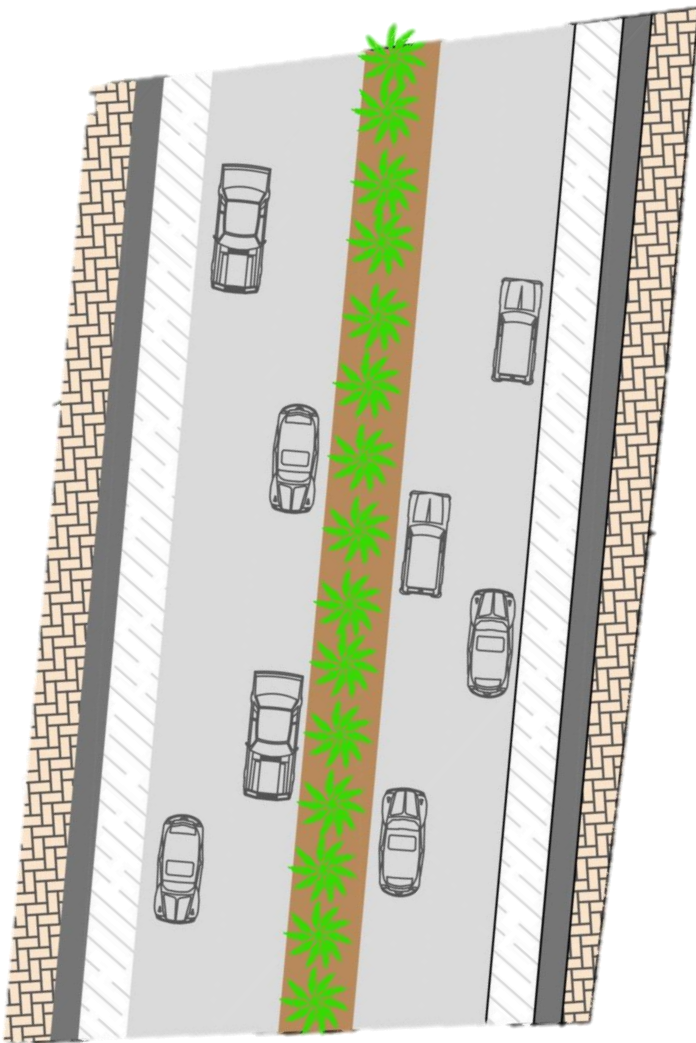
Proposed design of Main street

Plan of main street

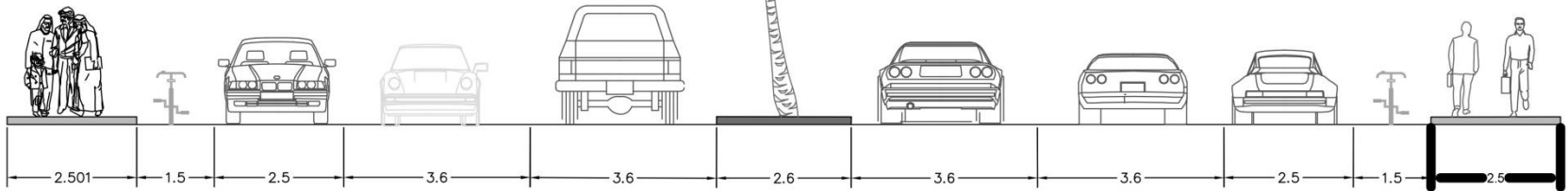


Proposed design of Main street

Plan of main street

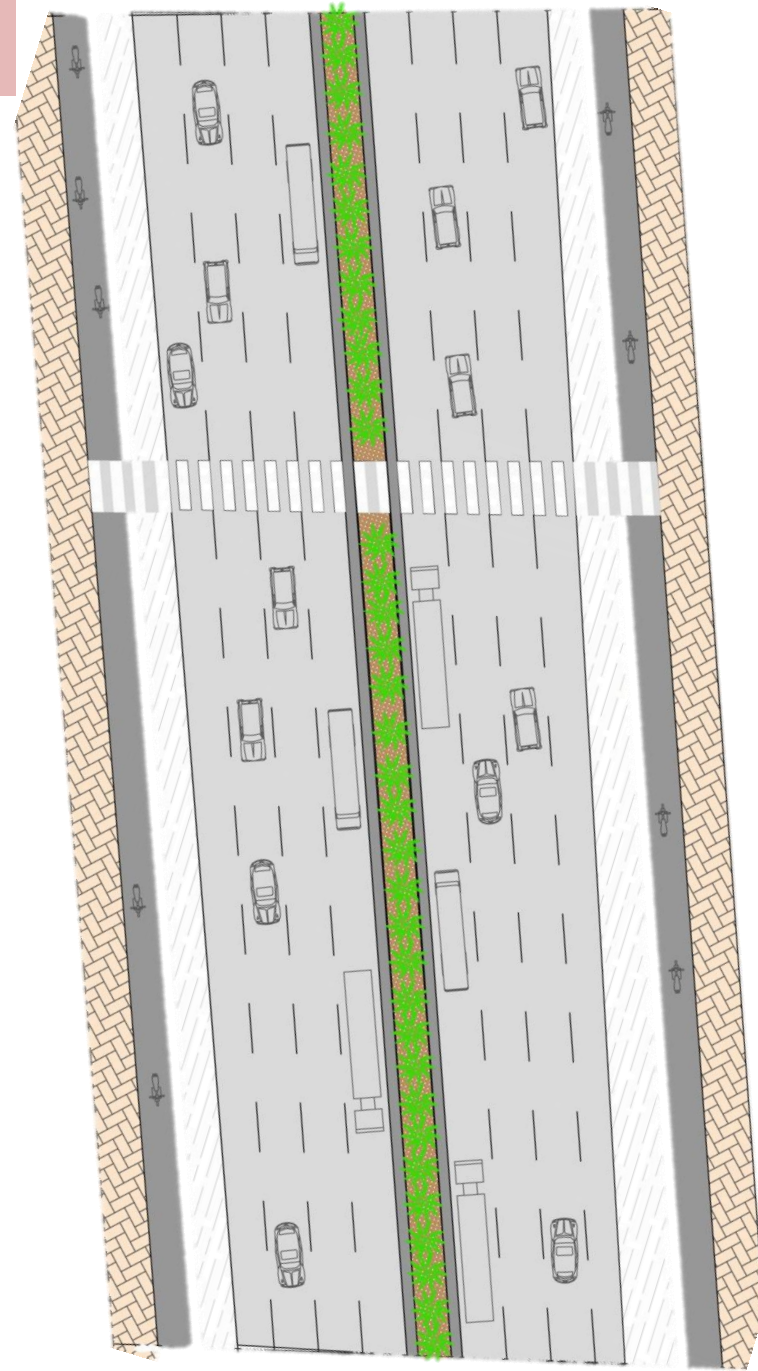


section of main street



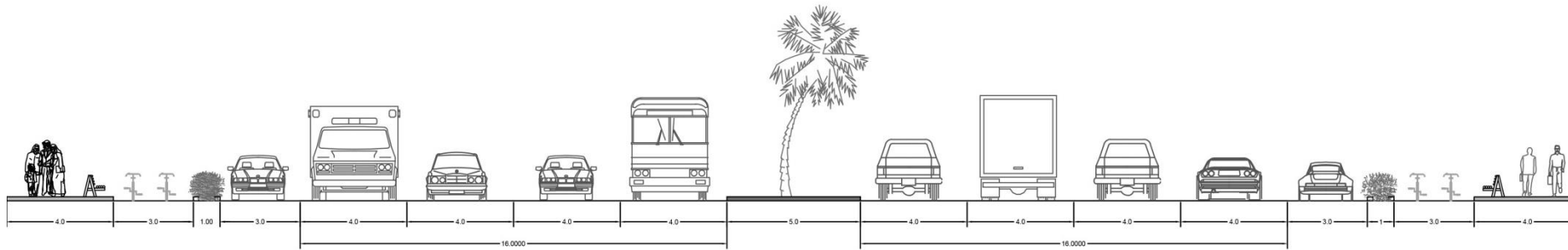
Proposed design of regional street

Plan of regional street



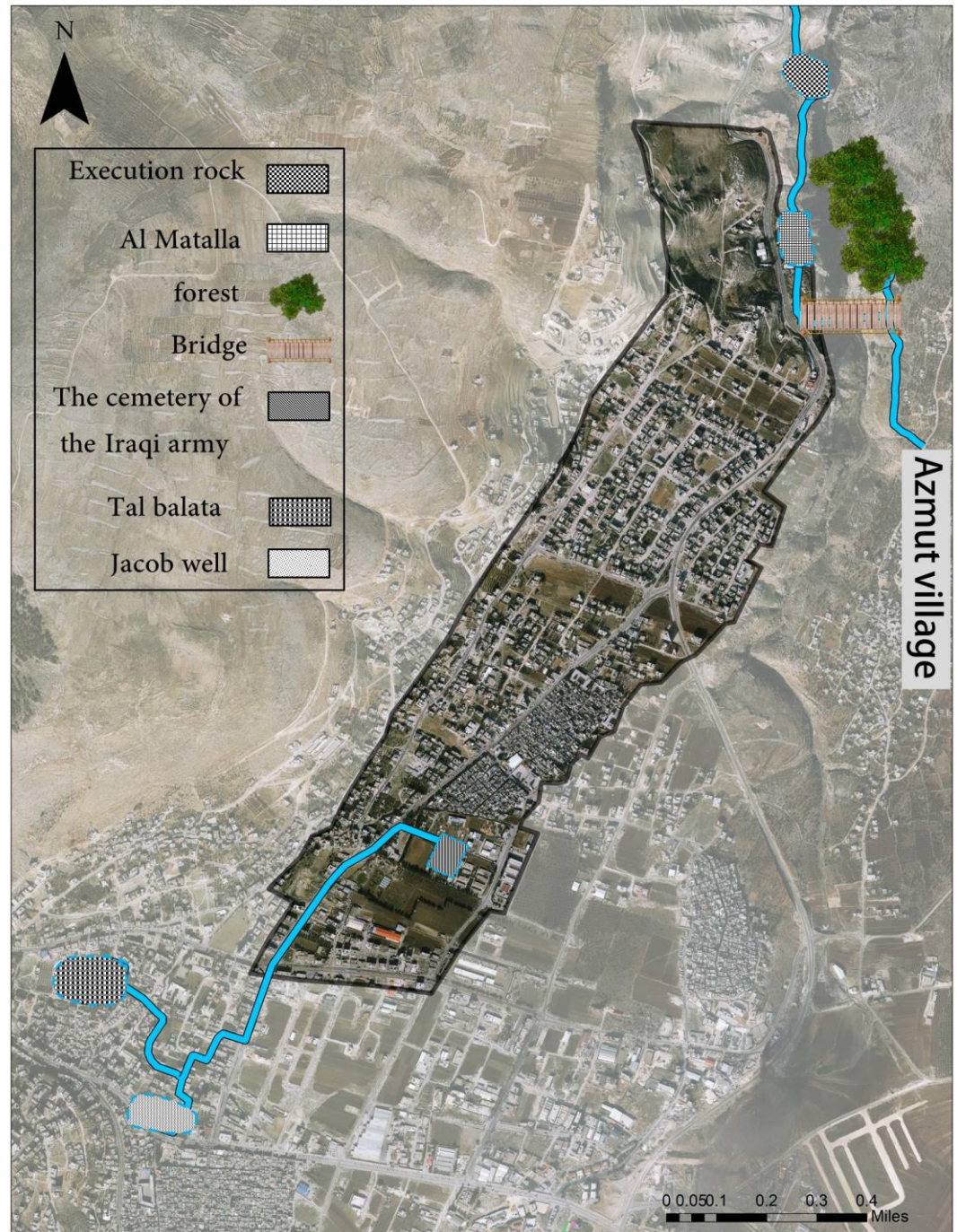
Proposed design of regional street

Section of regional street



Proposed hiking Route

- Supported with Radio broadcasting service
- Tells drivers or visitors about sites :
 - ❖ Location
 - ❖ History
 - ❖ Pictures



Conclusion

- Entrance city is very important part to define the city
- Each city is special case to develop its entrance
- Development should take a consideration to the users of this entrance